

Restaurants remain closed another month

by Dave Taxier

Lengthy noontime lines will remain a fact of life for those seeking lunch in Fenneman Hall until at least next month, when, according to Director Jim Kirtland and Food Service Committee chairman Rocky Lane, the restaurants located in the sub-basement will move into their permanent quarters.

The opening date of the Barbary Coast, located on the ground floor, is a day-to-day matter, Lane said.

With the removal of the Cable Car Canteen and the Happy Shacks from the campus, students must now rely on the two sandwich stands in Fenneman Hall and two still incomplete restaurants in the sub-basement, Martha's and the Scandia Deli.

The facilities there aren't adequate, said Jo Karpenske, manager of the Scandia Deli. She said there was no hot water, no sink facilities and no shelves.

"Everything has to be brought out of a storeroom each morning and put back each night," Karpenske said.

The decision to let the non-Fenneman Hall food services go was an administrative one, said Lane.

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Student from SF State disappears

by Pat Gerber

An uncashed paycheck and a starving cat are some of the possessions Jim Ray Browning abandoned when he disappeared from his apartment on Market Street approximately two months ago.

Browning is 26 years old and enrolled as a junior here at SF State, majoring in urban studies. He has worked as a copyperson at the *San Francisco Chronicle* for the past seven years.

When Browning failed to return from a four week vacation, the *Chronicle* sent a staff member to his apartment. There was no answer at the door and Browning has no phone. His landlady said she had last seen Browning on Aug. 2.

"It looked as if he had just stepped out to go to the store and never returned," said Bob Carlsen, a coworker and '75 graduate of SF State. "All his clothes were there, and a camera and wallet and uncashed paychecks were found."

Darrell Duncan, assistant city editor at the *Chronicle*, said there was a rumor that Browning had a girl friend in the Big Basin Redwoods.

"He said he planned to stay home and paint his apartment," said Duncan.

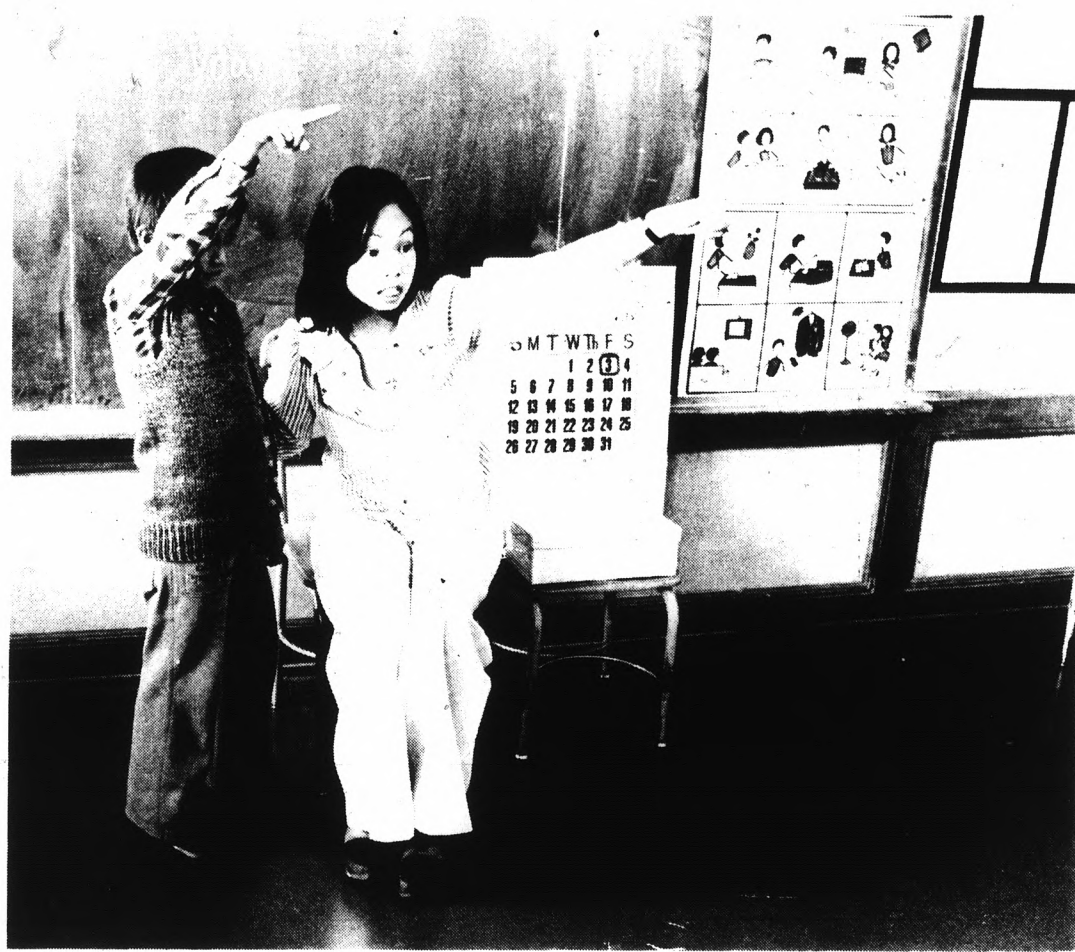
"But people at the Missing Persons Bureau told me that so often the person will leave with just the clothes on his or her back. Or they will leave evidence all around as if they left of their own accord," said Duncan.

Browning's mother filed the missing persons report and has not been heard from Browning since Aug. 2.

Although a clerk at the Bureau said most of those persons reported missing are found within the week, there has been no further information on the location of Browning.

PHOENIX

centerfold



The new Americans

A SPECIAL CITY REPORT ON VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

Pianist arrested at Knuth Hall, traffic fines cancel performance

by Brad Rovnpera

Members of the SF State Poetry Center and the Progressive Labor Party are protesting the arrest of a black musician on October 8 before he was scheduled to perform in a poetry reading in Knuth Hall.

Samuel L. Peoples, 26, a pianist in the West Coast Gangster Choir, was stopped around 3 p.m. in front of the Knuth Hall ticket window by campus police officers, who had responded to a phone report that a tall black man was seen looking around the music rooms in the Creative Arts building.

According to the campus police report, Peoples refused to identify himself or explain what he was doing in the building.

In a voluntary statement issued Friday by Peoples, he claimed that the officers involved did not give him an opportunity to explain why he was in the building.

After searching him, the officers accompanied Peoples to the campus police station, where he was arrested for having \$170 in outstanding traffic warrants.

Campus police then turned Peoples over to SF police at Taraval Station.

Nine members of the PLP con-

fronted Campus Chief of Police Jack P. Hall yesterday at 1:45 p.m. to charge the arresting officers with racism.

Hall declined to discuss the issue with the group but said the matter is under review by Norman Heap, vice president of administrative affairs.

The second portion of the poetry reading, which was sponsored by the Center, was cancelled when members of the Choir, including poet Jessica Hagedorn, refused to perform without the arrested member.

Reaction to the arrest and cancellation was strong among the 100 member audience, and a hat was passed around to collect about \$80 to help pay Peoples' \$170 fine.

(He was released later that night when the balance of his fine was paid by his group.)

The arrest occurred minutes before Peoples was about to appear on stage with the band.

Lewis MacAdams, director of the Center, led a group of persons to Heap's office to protest what MacAdams called "a total breach of good manners" on the part of the University Police.

"We invited these people as guests,"

MacAdams said later. "We had to cancel a performance which had brought people a long way, and a lot of work was done to get it together."

A telegram sent to Heap the same day to protest the arrest was signed by Anne Waldman, director of the Poetry Project in New York; George Kimball, a sportswriter for the *Boston Phoenix*; and various poets including Ed Dorn, Michael Brownstein, Bill Berkson and Joanne Kyger.

Peoples made a formal complaint to Heap's office on Monday and discussed the matter with Heap and Deputy Police Chief Don Stewart for an hour.

"We are sorry that the circumstances were such that the Poetry Center reading was cancelled," Heap said. "We wish it could have been otherwise, but it could have been avoided if he (Peoples) had properly identified himself and told the officers what he was doing."

"I question if there were witnesses," Heap said. MacAdams said he plans to reschedule a performance of the West Coast Gangster Choir but said he will wait for the university's report on the matter before doing anything.

Women's Center decision today

by Linda Nanbu

Members of the Women's Center and their supporters will go to the Associated Students Board of Directors meeting today (Thursday) to try to get a resolution passed that will retract a memo ordering closure of the Center and release of its staff.

Termination orders were presented to Jami Ramirez, assistant director of the Center, by AS President LeMond Goodloe around noon Tuesday.

The memo stated that the decision to close the Center and fire Ramirez and Program Assistant Julia Dickinson was made "after extensive review of the Women's Center program and outreach."

Members and supporters of the Women's Center went to the AS Legislature meeting Wednesday afternoon to try to get the resolution passed. The legislature does not have the authority to pass the resolution, but they voted to recommend it to the AS Board of Directors.

The resolution calls for the establishment of future procedures for hiring and firing of program staff and the reopening of the negotiations between affected parties that were in

progress prior to the termination memo.

Wednesday morning about 100 persons met in the Women's Center to protest the closing and firings. Also present at the meeting were Rafael Trujillo, a member of the Board of Directors, and Sue Bushnell, the Women's Center program advisor, both representing the AS.

"I would say the Women's Center is being closed because the AS does not feel Jami and Julia can responsibly work with them."

"There is no intent to shut down the Women's Center, there is an intent to set up a new staff," said Trujillo.

"We've had very little communication with the AS. At this point we haven't been told why the Woman's Center has been closed. There is nothing in the guidelines we've violated," countered Dickinson.

"The Women's Center cutback is just an example of what's happening all over the campus," said Joy Becker, president of the Student Coalition Against Racism.

Corky Wick, a former assist at director in the Women's Center, said

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Union carpet stolen; 'inside' job suspected

by Jack Svirsky

Mysteriously, 36 to 40 square yards of charcoal gray indoor carpeting, valued at \$400, vanished from the tower lobby of Fenneman Hall between 4 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 5, and opening time Monday morning.

There was no evidence of any breaking and entering and the building was still locked when the burglary was discovered by an employee of Bill's Carpets (also known as Sullivan's Interiors) when he arrived on the job Monday morning.

Jim Kirtland, Fenneman Hall director, believed the carpet was last seen when his staff locked up Fenneman Hall at 4 p.m. Sunday.

The theory that it was smuggled out inside someone's jacket was ruled out because the roll is 12 feet long, about one and one half feet high, and weighs over 200 pounds. "It had to be three or four men," said Samantha Graff, assistant director of programs and services.

Phil Pantaleo, owner of Bill's Carpets, said, "Only three or four people had access to the towers, which were locked when my men left Friday afternoon. It seems obvious that someone who had access stole it. Find out who really had access."

He also claimed that only Fenneman Hall personnel comprised the group which has access.

Another theory was put forth by Graff. She believes that someone hid inside the building at closing time Sunday afternoon, and unlocked one of the four doors which open directly to the outside from the tower lobby, letting his confederates in to steal the carpet. This could explain the lack of signs of breaking and entering.

Asked if the burglary was reported to the police, Kirtland replied, "I assume so."

According to Jack Hall, chief of police, it was never reported to them

by the general contractor, Engstrom and Nourse, or the sub-contractor (Bill's Carpets), or the staff of Fenneman Hall.

The burglary was never reported to the San Francisco Police Department either. Pantaleo said it was up to Terry Simpson, Engstrom and Nourse's project manager to report it.

Destined to cover the bare concrete floor of the tower lobby of Fenneman Hall, the carpet is irreplaceable. It was the end of the mill run and no more of

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Faceoff: Vets and the VA

by Ron Shaw

Photos—Tim Porter

Frustrations caused by dealing with a bureaucracy and lack of campus help were the reasons 60 veterans met Wednesday in the Library with Fred Bradley, assistant director of the Veterans Administration.

A newly formed organization, Veterans for Decent Benefits, held the meeting in response to Bradley's offer at a Sept. 16 confrontation. At that time he said he'd meet with veterans anytime and anywhere to listen to their problems.

Floyd Jamison, a junior, was skeptical that Bradley could do anything about their problems. "If you're in a position that you can actually do something about our problems, fine, then. We want to talk, but if you can't do anything, what's the use?" he said.

Bradley said the San Francisco office handles approximately 120,000 veteran's files. He wouldn't guarantee all veterans would receive their checks on time every month but he was willing to answer questions about specific cases.

Mike Widmeier, a junior, asked why the

VA office in San Francisco can't issue checks once they find out that a veteran hasn't been paid and is entitled to payment.

Bradley said the San Francisco office doesn't issue checks, but in cases of extreme hardship it can have a check expedited from Kansas City in two days.

Vets complained, however, that the VA never does anything to prevent checks from being delayed in the first place.

Bradley said that part of the blame for delays falls on the veterans themselves, but added that when the VA does make a mistake they take steps "to correct the situation immediately."

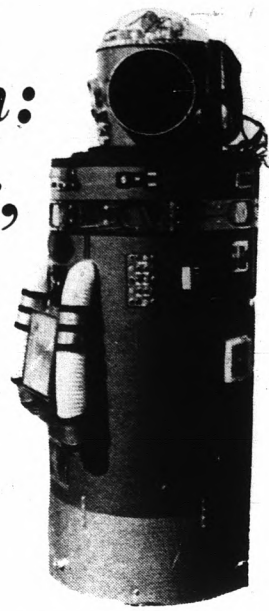
The answer was met with groans and boos.

Bradley said the amount of cases in the system and the lack of adequate manpower were also reasons for the slow handling of cases.

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Cyl-Con: It walks, talks and wets



by Doug Kott
"What does he do?" asked someone in the crowd.
"He takes a leak."
"Well, not actually," said Gary Winter. "It's only giggle juice."
"He" is a robot named Cyl-Con who came to Fenneman Hall Monday to promote University Production. Winter is one of his "parents".
"What does he do?" asked someone in the crowd.
"A lot of things. He moves around, he plays chess, and checkers, and tic-tac-toe-only, we didn't bring the board in, it was too much of a hassle—and he does biorythms..."
"What?"
"Biorythms," said Winter, "are biological patterns that all people follow. You know, some days are good, some days are really bad. United Airlines uses them to tell when their pilots shouldn't fly, and so does JAL (Japan Air Lines)."
Janice Lind, another one of Cyl-Con's parents, touched a dial on what looks like a cheap transistor

radio. The thing starts talking.
"Warning! Warning! My track motors are activated: please stand back."
Suddenly it started moving, very fast, in a large circle.
"Make way for the new president of SF State," said someone in the crowd.
"What is it?" asked someone else, for the tenth time.
"It's a gigantic stereo component," said Winter, a little impatiently.
Someone else asked Winter why he built it.
"We did it for fun, mostly, and because everyone said we couldn't do it. And we also did it for the publicity for our company. We used a robot, because we didn't want to get into a petting zoo."
Winter and Lind and their friends took eight months to build Cyl-Con. It is insured, they say, for \$35,000.
"How much did it cost?" asked someone.
"About \$11.95. We stole the rest," answered Winter.

"What is it?" asked another newcomer.
"It's a top-40 record machine," Winter replied. "Just ask it for any hit from the past twenty years, and it'll..."
"How does it work?" asked someone else.
"It's got three ICBX computers inside, and about three miles of wire," says Winter seriously. "We work it on a radio-tone control. The computers use something called the floppy-disk system, which is pretty new. But I don't know that much about it. I didn't install them."
"Did you do all that yourselves? Are you a computer company?"
"No, we make displays and furniture, mostly. We're called Cylindrical Concepts. That's why he's named Cyl-Con," said Winter.
Lind turned another knob on the transistor radio. The thing's arms slowly extended and then pointed straight up, and then straight down. The left arm slowly lifted up to the body, and the mechanical claw made short, jerky

movements...
"Mechanical fleas," said Winter. "Graphite's the only thing that'll cure 'em."
"Please mention University Productions," said the lady from University Productions. "We paid a lot of money to get this thing here."
The arms began to move out slowly again, and lift upwards. The claws clasped each other, and began to shake back and forth, very slightly.
"Guess which president he's imitating," said Winter.
"Does he talk?" asked someone from the crowd.
"They're making up his voice tapes now. They're going to use three voices, and put them together somehow, to make it really clear. That's a job and a half."
"What's your name?" asked someone else.
"It's Captain... no, I was only kidding," he said, as the man began writing it down.

Audit shows Bookstore profits, big losses for food vendors

by Lester Chang
SF State's Bookstore, run by the Franciscan Shops, made a profit of \$11,000 last year despite having operated at a loss in recent years, a recent audit revealed.
The Bookstore grossed \$1.8 million, netting a profit of \$11,802 for the 1974-75 fiscal year. The auditors report was done by Haskins and Sells, a San Francisco certified public accountant firm.
Ivan Sanderson, general manager of the Bookstore, acknowledged he couldn't be happier. "We made some money but it's really a small percentage of profit," he said.
The Bookstore, located next to the Library in recent years, had been operating in the red. In the 1971-72 fiscal year, it lost over \$35,000.
In 1972, when Sanderson became manager, the Bookstore made a profit of \$1,983, with gradual increases since then.
The audit report shows gains in Bookstore operations but substantial losses in food service and vending machine operations.
Some \$245,000 was used for employee salaries and wages. Net sales for textbooks and reading material amounted to \$1,310,571, with supply sales amounting to \$528,045.
Food service and vending machine operations amounted to approximately \$32,000 in losses, with a \$10,000 deficit attributed to food alone. About \$20,000 of the total resulted from the closing down of food shops and depreciation of public food services equipment, furniture and fixtures.
The Franciscan Shops are still liable to the University for \$27,850 in management consulting fees paid by the University in prior years. Payment is due before January, 1977.
Sanderson said there were good reasons for Bookstore operating losses in past years and for the substantial

gain this year.
"We have cut down on employees and stocked shelves that were empty, thereby allowing increase in areas that were profitable and lowering the position status of some workers, which lowered their wages," he said.
Currently the Bookstore employs 25 workers including three accountants.
In the past there were as many as 33 employees on the payroll. Thirteen students work on a part time basis now, according to Sanderson.
"In the past, the Bookstore operations had more personnel than the available jobs justified," he said. "Accounting costs were too high and we continually had to subsidize the food services losses. Their lack of insight even reduced the size of the Student Union building."
He said the maintenance of the food shops and vending machines has always accounted for losses.
"At the beginning of this school year, we were nine months behind with the vending machines," Sanderson said. "Naturally there is a gradual accumulation of money to pay back the University. By the end of this semester the Bookstore should be down to nothing."
The Franciscan Shops, which includes the Bookstore, gift shop, and vending operations, owes \$200,000 according to Sanderson.
The vending machines operate on campus by paying the University a percentage commission yearly.
Shoplifting in the Bookstore has become a problem, according to Sanderson. He said it has accounted for a four per cent chunk of the \$50,000 loss incurred last year.
"Unlike a lot of businesses we can't pass the loss to the customers," he said. "It's easy to pick up a pen but a 19 dollar book loss means more."
A security company has been contracted specifically to watch daily

operations.
Sanderson acknowledged that the Second Front bookstore, located near campus, offers competition and that the financial report reveals it.
"But unlike them (Second Front), we aren't out for large profits," he said. The Bookstore on campus operates on the premise of making minimal profits with student needs as its first priority.
"We have the responsibility to provide books of every interest to students who want them. Unlike Front, we do a lot of re-ordering of books," Scott Heaton, supplies buyer for the Bookstore, said. "They can barely keep the shelves stocked before everything is bought out. The reason is that we have direct contact with the consumer and we can react accordingly in the consumer's best interest," he said.

Fenneman carpet ripoff

Continued from front page
that particular carpet will be produced.
Kirtland said the contractor is liable for the loss, and the carpet will be replaced by the contractor, at no additional cost to the students. Pantaleo is currently at an impasse with Engstrom and Nourse, as they want him to foot the bill for the stolen carpet, and he refuses to do so.
Unaware of the burglary until questioned about it, the Fenneman Hall Governing Board said that at their weekly meeting with Kirtland they will question him on the subject of the stolen carpet.

Decision today on campus pub location?

by Mike Hutcheson
The joint Associated Student-Fenneman Hall Governing Board Beer Committee meets today with representatives of the Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), to decide the location of an on-campus pub.
Committee member John Sinclair says a full beer report will be issued Friday. The report will include a specific proposal for President Paul F. Romberg's approval.
Rafael Trujillo, AS assistant speaker and Beer Committee member said Friday he expects to see beer at SF State by the end of this semester.
The Trustees voted last May to let school presidents okay beer on campus. So far, only two schools in the system have been able to take advantage of that decision.
San Jose State opened its Spartan Pub for business on Sept. 8. Cal State Fullerton became the second on Sept. 30.
John Bunzel, SJ State president and former SF State political science chairman, told Phoenix last Friday he called Spartan Shops general manager Harry Wineroth the day after the trustee vote.
Bunzel said he told Wineroth, "Get me a pub. I don't care how you do it as long as it's legal. You have all summer to work out the details. I want it open by the beginning of the fall semester."
Wineroth agrees that those were Bunzel's words. He said SJ State is now packaging a "how to do it" brochure.
One obstacle to opening beer halls on state university campuses has been the lack of established procedure. Wineroth said SJ State has been besieged by people from other school seeking information to help open their own.
The brochure will be sent to state universities by the end of this month. It will include copies of SJ State

legal forms, financial statements, pub diagrams, pertinent *Spartan Daily* press clippings, and related material.
Wineroth said the pub, a former coffee house that cost \$20,000 to renovate, has local tavern owners grumbling. It is open from 11 p.m. to 1 a.m., and provides entertainment with no cover charge.
He said, "The university wanted to create a competitive situation that would benefit the students."
An average Spartan Pub 12-ounce glass of beer costs 30 cents. A *Spartan Daily* survey shows that neighborhood saloons charge 35 cents for ten ounces.
Using a mind-boggling table of statistics, Wineroth figures the pub breaks even on a brim full glass. He said "We've got to have a head to make a profit."

Since its opening, the Spartan Pub has been operating at a loss even though it drains an average of twelve and a half 15 gallon kegs a day and grosses about \$1,000. Wineroth said this was to be expected with any new business and the situation would rectify itself when employee hours were rearranged.
He added that food accounts for a larger percentage of pub sales than had been expected. Food (pretzels, potato chips, etc.) makes up 32 per cent of the total.
Wineroth, Bunzel, and *Spartan Daily* reporters give SJ State student body president John Rico high marks for his work in influencing the trustee decision.
Wineroth said the twice-elected Rico "was the most influential individual in the pub's inception."

Rico himself said, "The beer-on-campus issue emerged at an AS president's annual luncheon in September, 1974. One thing led to another and eventually, the Board of Trustees commissioned a task force to look into the idea."
Rico said he and other student presidents began lobbying for beer-on-campus. He said the task force recommended beer for students in January.
The Board rejected an initial proposal in January, but by that time the matter had come to the attention of Governor Brown.
Rico said he attended another meeting where the governor lectured the Trustees at length on government control versus individual freedom.
"To silence from the Trustees and applause from the student presidents, Brown damned increasing bureaucratic control."
Brown said he finds it "arrogant, hypocritical, and completely antithetical to the whole notion of a self-governing institution that we presume to tell adult citizens of this country... whether they can drink a glass of beer or not."
While SJ State has gotten the lion's share of beer publicity, Cal State Fullerton's student facility opening was a relatively quiet affair.
Michele Cleary, *Fullerton Daily Titan* associate editor, said students over 21 were accustomed to drinking in an on-campus faculty lounge, and had not pushed for their own pub.
She said the school president had pursued the issue on his own initiative and would okay wine if the trustees approved it. She added that draft beer equipment had been installed even before an alcoholic beverage license had been received.
Los Angeles State might be the next to open a pub. University President John Greenlee has given the university's non-profit organization permission to apply for a license.

BEER

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Would anyone who has taken a colloquium and would like your views to be known contact Pat Koneley at 469-2083.

Any person with knowledge of the "bread art" in the halls of the Art Building last semester, contact Jim Sullivan at Phoenix, 469-1083. HLL 207, leave a message.

FOR SALE: 1968 Saab, 96 two stroke. Runs good. \$1000 or best offer. Call 282-2678.

NAIL-BITERS, if you would like to control this habit, contact Ben Berger, Psychology Building, Room 317 or phone 285-9393.

Chinese Students Intercultural Organization (CSIO) regular weekly meeting on Thursday at Student Union B118 from 12:30 to 2 P.M.

1973 Datsun 240Z. Mint Condition. Orange, stick, mags, new Michelins, spoiler. \$4800. Original owner. Frank. 823-5547 or 333-6293.

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Rate: 40 cents a page. Phone: 585-8605. 743 Gonzalez (Park Merced).

Freelance actors wanted for television series. Must be dependable, willing and serious about performance. Deadline November 28, 1975. Call Carlos at 873-6733.

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Moving. Lot of cheap furniture, beds, ch. drawers, records, paintings, Misc. Call 661-1453. Ask for Janos or Bertha.

CAR FOR SALE! '63 Ford Galaxie 500 convertible. Runs but needs work. Best offer. 564-2126. Keep trying.

Female roommate to share pleasant Sunset flat with two female graduate students \$65.00 per month plus util. Joan 665-8169 evenings.

Found: Hand calculator on 3rd floor of BSS Building. Identify and claim in BSS 310.

Roommate wanted: Two bedroom apartment. View, pool, etc. ALEK with dishwasher. Close to school. Call Pam 992-3629. Keep trying.

For Sale: Epiphone riveria guitar cherry red, grover heads, bigsby tone arm with kalamazoo practice amp. \$300.00. 431-7402.

Seek female travel companion. Must be adventurous with sense of humor. Please call Loban 282-5626 late eves, weekends.

Chev '70 impala, excell. engine condition, needs front work. \$500. Phone 362-8574 eve.

Free Kitten, black and white male, has shots and worming. Entertaining personality, needs good home. Call 431-5847. Ask for Sher.

Wanted inexpensive VW. need not run if the price is right. 589-5958.

Halloween Dance benefit for Inne: Sunset Food Coop. Oct. 31, 8:30-12. Laguna Honda School, 7th Avenue betw. Irving & Judah. Call Judy 661-3521.

MONEY! That's what you'll save when you let me tune up your car for only \$20.00. Call 697-6840 evenings. Chris.

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#17 THE HUMANOIDS
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Campus police say they're glad they carry guns

by Andy Shapiro

Several SF State police officers, in defense of a recent executive order by Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke, say they cannot do their job effectively without a gun.

Dumke issued the directive earlier last month that all qualified peace officers on the California State University and Colleges (CSUC) campuses must be armed while on duty.

The order took effect October 1, but SF State has required all of its security force to carry guns for the past five years, according to one campus police officer, who asked not to be named.

"I'm glad I carry a gun," said the officer. "I've been a police officer for 18 years and I've never had to use a gun. But I know the one time I need a gun, I'll have it."

"The officer who was shot in the face at Sonoma State should've been carrying a gun. A policeman with no gun is like a carpenter with no tools."

The SF State policeman added that if a criminal knows the policeman has a gun, it is unlikely that the criminal will attempt a crime or attack the officer.

"The security officers at the Lake Merced apartments didn't carry guns," said the policeman. "Some guys were stealing the wheels off some cars there. The officers spotted them, but the thieves had a shot gun and literally blew the officers away. If those security men had had guns, they would've stood a better chance of protecting themselves."

Campus Police Chief Jack R. Hall said he was glad that Dumke issued the gun requirement.

"It's a good thing," said Hall. "Unfortunately, the Chancellor had to wait to see an officer get shot before making the right move."

"A weapon is considered safety equipment by the State of California. In fact, if an officer is hurt in the line of duty, the agency—which includes state colleges—can be held liable for not supplying the officer with proper protective devices. These devices include handcuffs, mace, leathers, a flashlight and now, a gun."

Another peace officer new to SF State and also requesting anonymity, said he used his gun only once in the past 14 years.

"It's a rare occasion when you need a gun, but it's nice to have one when you do," he said.

There is at least one campus policeman who won't work unless he is carrying a gun. He stated that in his previous experience as an officer, he found his gun invaluable.

"I'm glad that the security force at Sonoma State finally got guns, but they got them too late," said the officer. "At SF State there's been two shootings within the last two years. In one incident, a professor was shot in the neck."

"If criminals are going to use guns, then officers have no choice but to carry a gun. When society has no guns, then officers won't have them either."

All campus policemen must have successfully completed the Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) program, said Hall. The POST program lasts 14 weeks and gives the men the same training as students get in the San Francisco Police Academy.

In addition, peace officers are tested three times a year on the firing range. Each man must qualify on the range or he risks losing his job. Many of the campus police here said they go down to the firing range frequently.

Union decor committee wants more student input

by Jack Swirsky

"Terminally ugly" is how some people describe Fenneman Hall. Inquiries about a group being formed to beautify it are greeted with derisive laughter and sarcastic remarks such as, "the Cleveland Wrecking Company," or "The President's Commission on Pornography and Obscenity," and blank stares implying, "You're crazy!"

But there really is such a group. The Student Governing Board of Fenneman Hall has a sub-committee known as the "Decor and Space Utilization Committee." Its purpose is to spend \$20,000, derived from the operating budget of Fenneman Hall and paid by the student body, to improve the non-functional acoustics, and decorate Fenneman's bare floors, walls, and ceilings.

Kathy Basconillo, chairperson of this committee, says she wants to have plenty of student input as to what

Decision today

Women's Center struggles

Continued from front page

the situation has to be worked out in "a feminist, unique way."

"We need to have continuity. We need to have a formalized input into the hiring of staff," said Wick.

Mojice Palladino, a pre-law student, said the termination notice was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

According to Palladino, the AS did not give the Women's Center proper notice, and did not give them a hearing, which the Constitution requires.

"I perceive this as their (AS) way of getting rid of the staff and the volunteers," said Ramirez. Ramirez said Goodloe last week had threatened to fire the staff.

"He made me aware that I signed a contract to uphold AS policy, and what I was doing was contrary to that policy," said Ramirez.

The Women's Center had written a policy letter concerning the hiring of the Center's staff, and circulated a petition to support its stand on the issues of hiring and decisionmaking in the Center.

The petition called for the Women's Center to have direct involvement in the hiring of its staff and in decision making, and for the Center to be run as a collective with a co-directorship.

"The Women's Center was willing to withdraw our petition if the AS was willing to negotiate with us," said Ramirez. "Goodloe said he thought the AS could negotiate."

The Women's Center had a scheduled meeting with the AS at 10:30 on Sept. 29, which was cancelled by the AS.

In a meeting at noon the same day, the AS cabinet members decided against co-directorship of the Center. The decision was made, according to Center representatives, without any representation from the Women's



Joy Becker confronts AS President LeMond Goodloe.

Photos—Tim Porter

Center.

"We talked to five or six members of the cabinet, and they were on our side," said Ramirez. "They said they had been given skimpy information. They called an emergency meeting (of the cabinet) for Wednesday (Oct. 1)."

At that meeting, Ramirez and Dickinson were asked to explain why they thought a co-directorship would be best.

"They listened politely, and said they'd let us know their decision," said Ramirez.

"It ended up with us being ushered out of the room while they made their decision, which had actually been made already (Sept. 29)," said Dickinson.

On Oct. 2, the official decision was

given to the Women's Center. The next day Ramirez and Dickinson met with Bushnell.

"We appealed to her as to what our next move should be from the Women's Center standpoint," said Ramirez.

"We asked her if the Women's Center could get a seat on the Hiring Committee, and she said to ask the AS, but she doubted it was possible."

"We asked if there was any other way, and she said nothing short of a petition. We took that as her advice," said Ramirez.

Bushnell denies she advised the Center to start a petition. The day before the termination notice was delivered to Ramirez, Bushnell said she had not seen the petition and was not

totally aware of what was happening with the Women's Center.

Goodloe called the Women's Center last Friday and asked Ramirez and Dickinson to meet with him on Oct. 13 at noon.

Ramirez went to meet with Goodloe and found he was in a meeting. Goodloe said he "would get back to her later."

The next time Ramirez saw Goodloe was on Oct. 14, when he handed her the termination notice.

According to Goodloe, the Women's Center will only be closed for five days, until a new director has been chosen.



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Veterans face VA director on checks

Continued from front page

Harry Ballard, a senior, told Bradley he hadn't received his check and after some backtracking found out the fault was with the veterans clerks in Room 39 of the Library.

"I found that out after I applied in August. The guy didn't send my paperwork in until Sept. 2. The problem now is that I'm trying to find out where in the hell my check is," he said. "Bob Rule (a vet-rep) said he didn't know where my check was and checked some place in Illinois. What the hell is going on?"

Bradley shuffled through his papers and told Ballard that his check was in the system, meaning he'd be getting it within the week.

The veterans wanted to know what Bradley meant by "in the system". Once again the question of whether the VA could issue a check from the downtown office was brought up.

Bradley rolled his eyes toward the ceiling and turned to Thomas Anderson, director of the Vet-Rep program. "Why don't you explain what the system is?" Bradley begged.

Anderson said orders for checks are processed in Illinois and issued from Kansas City. "All this is done by computer," he said, "once the check is issued, the time of arrival depends entirely on the speed of the mail."

Other complaints about the efficiency of the veteran clerks, the Office of Veteran Affairs and the Vet-Reps were leveled at Bradley.

He noted each one, checked to see if some action was being taken and tried to appease the complainer. In most cases he seemed to make little progress.

The veterans demanded that Bradley put his phone number on the blackboard, claiming that he purposely made himself inaccessible to veterans.

He hedged at this idea but issued an open invitation for anyone present to come down and see how the VA works.

"Whadya mean," someone yelled, "we had to sneak up to your office to see you the last time. We've been told that the only place we can be in the building (211 Main) is the first floor."

"If you write me a letter, I'll see you get your tour," Bradley said.

Bradley said he was going to meet with Charles Stone, dean of admissions, to determine what the problems are with the campus veteran offices.

Block club says professor-landlord must demolish 'eyesore' now

By Phil Weidinger

Five members of a neighborhood block club walked into Associate Professor Dennis Beall's classroom Tuesday, and asked if they could speak with him. When taken to his office the group demanded that Beall complete the demolition of a house he owns in Visitation Valley.

The representatives of the Dwight Olmstead Block Club said the house, located at 700 Goettingen St., was a fire hazard and an eyesore. They demanded that the bottom floor of what used to be a three-story structure be leveled and the lot be cleaned.

Beall was unaware that the group would be at his class, but said "they didn't disturb us. It's a lab so it didn't bother anyone."

Al Larkin, chairperson for the club, said, "We didn't want to interrupt the class. That's not our purpose. We don't want any trouble but it's the only way we could get a hold of him."

The block club is one of 45 that make up the Community Outer Mission Organization (COMO), founded two years ago. COMO has 72,000 members whose main concern is the upkeep of their neighborhoods. Its boundaries stretch from Army Street to the Daly City county line.

The Dwight Olmstead group (the name is taken from two streets in that neighborhood) has been pressuring Beall since the spring of 1974 to either refurbish or demolish the house. Juveniles allegedly broke in and caused over \$4000 damage in broken windows, stolen fixtures and kicked in walls, ceilings and floors.

Before the vandals struck, Beall says he had planned to add new carpet and then rent the house again.

But instead he had a bill to pay but no money with which to pay it. A clause in his insurance contract states that because there had not been a tenant living there in the past 30 days, Beall could collect no benefits.

"I couldn't afford to rebuild it, so I decided to demolish it," said Beall.

By the end of the summer he had boarded up the windows and doors. With the school year starting, Beall didn't think he had time to complete the project, and decided to wait until next summer.

As the school year progressed, so did the letters and phone calls from the block club urging Beall to do something about the house.

The club said kids had broken into the house and were ripping out parts of the wiring, throwing them at passing cars.

Beall boarded up the house again. He continued to get phone calls.

Larkin said, "We urged Mr. Beall to demolish the house. We told him the kids (high schoolers from Woodrow Wilson) had broken into the house and had strewn wood about on city property. It became a hang-out for the kids. It was very unsafe."

"We continued to call Beall, and we invited him to our meetings, but he never showed up. We told him to let us know when he was starting and that we'd help him. He said, 'Mr. Larkin, you'll be the first one I call.'"

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Quentin Kopp

Kopp defends Board tactics during strike

by Lester Chang

Supervisor Quentin Kopp says a lack of legal action during the height of negotiations in the San Francisco Police strike kept the Board of Supervisors from acting.

Kopp, who is seeking re-election to the Board this year, spoke before a student gathering recently at SF State.

"There were ways of getting the needed services of the California Highway Patrol and outside firefighters," Kopp said. "There were also ways of obtaining court orders to stop policemen from carrying weapons during negotiations. But legal processes weren't used in any energetic ways."

Kopp, however, stressed that rumors the Board was out to get Alioto following the strike weren't true.

"Secret board meetings over city-related matters should be discouraged. Such meetings to avoid the law leads to Nixon practices as typified by Watergate," Kopp said.

He said Mayor Alioto's reasons for an abrupt change of heart over the police strike were obvious.

"He was affected by the events. There was the bombing of his house, his wife, and sitting in the negotiation room with policemen packing .45s, the way they were talking and the fearful consequence of how the people of San Francisco would feel about him," he said.

A court ruling last week denied citizen lawsuits against the mayor on the ground that Alioto's actions during the strike were legal.

Kopp said Alioto's initial declaration to dismiss any policemen striking was a healthy sign to know that he supported the supervisors on that issue. "For once just before leaving office, Alioto was saying things he really believed," the official remarked.

During the strike, the first of its kind in the city, the Board submitted an ordinance declaring a state of emergency in San Francisco and requesting state aid. This was overlooked by Alioto, according to Kopp.

"The ordinance was submitted during the afternoon. Earlier in the day he promised the Board provisions for emergency police work and removing the use of guns during negotiations," said Kopp.

A telegram to Governor Brown requesting assistance was never sent.

"He said he was too busy. In a vernacular, we gave him the ball and he never got it back," said Kopp of the Supervisors' naming of Alioto as mediator during the issue.

"The mayor's decision was that to take away the guns, you would have to bring in the National Guard. But then 10-20 lives would be taken," Kopp said. "I didn't think at the time that there was a need for them. The Highway Patrol was more feasible."

Kopp said the overt display of policemen brandishing guns, almost belligerently, was a deterring factor in their plight.

"I thought that the allowance of pickets to carry guns was the sorriest part of the episode. Terry Francois, who is black, was outraged. I mean if there were civil rights demonstrators marching down the street with guns, what would you think would happen?" queried Kopp.

Kopp said Mayor Alioto operated on double standards on the subject of guns.

"You can't have it both ways. He tried to draw distinction between emergency employees and non-emergency ones. More distinction between the two leads to more arguments."

by Forrest Miller

If you're one of those students who eats in the SF State Resident Dining Hall, be prepared next Monday, Oct. 20, to eat pastry dishes as if they were served by a master chef.

Why? Because the dishes will be served by a master chef. Who? Bruno Bachman, who lists among his clientele Presidents Lyndon Johnson and John F. Kennedy, as well as the King of Nepal.

Bachman accepted the job of head pastry chef in the Dining Hall mainly as a "settling down position," one that would not involve extensive travel or require him to create complicated, fancy dishes for parties of thousands.

"There was too much at a time," he said. "The cakes, decoration, the serving was just too much time."

When Professional Food Service Management (PFM), which controls the food services for the dining hall, heard of Bachman's intent to settle in the city, the service offered him a job.

In addition to preparing pastries at SF State, Bachman will serve as pastry consultant to 73 other campuses nationwide that have PFM food services.

He also hopes to put together a non-credit course in creating pastries for the dormitory residents here. There has not been a pastry chef at SF State since 1972.

Bachman's career has included pastry preparation at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco and on the Royal Viking shipping line. He also served as an instructor for the Hilton



royalty and presidents. He also catered the inauguration of John F. Kennedy, and assisted in creating Tricia Nixon's wedding cake. He was also asked by Lady Bird, wife of former President Johnson, to join the White House cooking staff.

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He said he sometimes received tips of \$50 and \$100 while employed by the Royal Viking Line.

Among the more famous places he has worked or catered are the Palace Hotel in St. Moritz, where he served

Munchie Master

Restaurants remain closed another month

Continued from front page

It was felt that the elimination of competition with the Union during its first year of operation would draw more students to it and "make it a habit to go to the Union, to get people used to using the place and seeing its facilities."

Originally, he said, the services were given until Sept. 1 to operate, but as construction problems delayed the start of Fenneman Hall food operation, an extension was granted until Oct. 1. With that, the services left, but the Hall's restaurants still weren't totally ready.

Lane explained that the equipment needed for the restaurants was ready and delivered on time, but it was found that much of the electrical wiring in the Union was wrong. Outlets, he said, were constructed in the wrong places. "The subcontractors blew it," he said, but no legal action will be taken, due to the expenses involved in finding out exactly which sub-contractor is at fault.

The food services in Fenneman Hall are not contracted to the college yet and are operating on a "good faith basis," according to Lane. Negotiations are underway with Saga Food Services, which will operate the Barbary Coast on the ground level.

"When I was interviewed I asked what I could make and she said he (President Johnson) just liked pecan pies. I turned the job down," Bachman said.

Of the Kennedy inauguration Bachman recalled, "I served Strawberry Romanoff. All the time while I was making the Strawberry Romanoff there were FBI men watching over my shoulder." Bachman was the only chef to receive a letter of thanks from Kennedy.

For the engagement honoring the King of Nepal, which 3000 people attended, Bachman created an ice pyramid with the king's emblem on top.

Bachman expects, periodically, to create different ice formations to decorate the Dining Hall tables.

Born in Switzerland 51 years ago, Bachman is the son of a chef. He first wanted to enter photography as a profession, but through his father's urging he went to school to learn the art of being a chef.

During his years of apprenticeship he earned 80 francs (\$20) a month. From his apprenticeship, he went on to employment by many well known European restaurants before coming to the U.S. in 1959.

Since then the world renowned pastry chef has received numerous awards, including four gold medals and the Camem Medal from the Hotel-Restaurant Association for outstanding achievement.

As for Bachman's own tastes: "I like to go out and eat. I baked an apple pie at home and while I was watching TV the pie burned."

From typists to gardeners

Temporary jobs ease money crunch

by Kathy Saunders

In the student's never-ending struggle to make ends meet, temporary job agencies may offer a small measure of relief.

These agencies provide employers with temporary workers in jobs that last from a few hours to several months. The jobs vary from passing out flyers on street corners to highly skilled engineering and legal work, although office work is by far the most common.

Requirements for job seekers vary from agency to agency. Supervisor Shirley Johns of T-Girl/T-Man said applicants should have at least one year's experience.

"If a person's never been in an office, it shows," she said.

However, "up-to-date" business skills and "enthusiastic" attitude are adequate substitutes for experience at Pacific Personnel, said Fran Jordan, the regional manager.

Manpower, Inc. only requires that the applicant be at least 18 years old, and manager Mark Crononwett, although experience is a factor in a job "that's a little more sensitive."

Johns also stressed the perennial problem of business-like appearance, saying students will "have a lot easier time if they take the time to fix up."

The greatest drawback of these agencies is the time conflict between

the standard business hours and students' schedules.

Asked what the odds were for students with one or two full days each week, she said an expert typist would have a steady flow of work, but with most others it's just hit or miss.

Although this may sound discouraging now, the long summer and semester breaks are an entirely different story. Rather than pounding the pavement between semesters, students can sign up with an agency or two, and merely call in when they want to work.

"Those are great times," said Johns. She estimated 30 to 40 students work through her agency during the summer. The chances of getting jobs during these times are also better because many employers need workers for one or two weeks at a stretch, she said.

T-Girl and Pacific Personnel are but two of the many agencies which specialize in temporary office help, from clerks and typists to secretaries and switchboard operators.

They also handle jobs outside the office, such as marketing and distribution work. Pacific Personnel provides some Santas for the holiday season, and T-Girl also has a few industrial jobs.

Salaries vary according to type of job and experience. At T-Girl a clerical worker earns about \$2.50 an hour, a typist from \$3.00 to \$3.50. The Pacific

Personnel pay scale is about the same. Workers are paid by the agency, not the employer.

At both agencies applicants are given a general aptitude test and any skill test, such as typing or adding machine, they wish to attempt.

If they meet the agencies' requirements, the applicants are called to work as jobs become available.

Johns said 99 per cent of the jobs T-Girl handles are full time day shifts; rarely evenings and weekends. This is also true of Pacific Personnel, said Jordan, although occasional part-time blue collar jobs do turn up.

The Industrial Services division of Manpower is one of the few San Francisco agencies which handles blue collar jobs, such as janitorial, food services, warehouse help and machinery work. The minimum pay is \$2.50 an hour.

An alternative to the private agencies is the Student Placement office in Mary Ward Hall, which handles temporary jobs often better suited to students' erratic schedules.

Listed daily on the job board, these "spot" jobs usually call for movers, gardeners, caterers and house help, said Blanche Bluford, student employment supervisor.

Most of these last one or two days, usually full time. The average pay is near \$3 an hour, she said.

Occasionally temporary agencies contact the office if they need a crew of workers, especially for inventories, said Bluford.

Another service of the Placement Center is the on-call book. In this book students list their skills, the times they are available and their phone numbers. When, for example, an employer requests a seamstress, the office gives the employer the names and numbers of persons with that skill. It is up to the employer to contact the students and settle the details, said Bluford.

By the end of the semester the book usually contains the names of 200 to 300 students who will do anything from child care to office work to gardening, construction work, and even dog grooming.

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Composer's letters donated to SFS; relative recalls his escape from Nazis

by Phil Manzano

For the culturally-minded individual, a prestigious but unheralded event occurred during the summer. Two original letters by composer Arnold Schoenberg were donated to this campus.

Schoenberg was a Vienna-born musician famous for his 12-tone system of composition. Professor Lazlo Varga of the Music Department said Schoenberg is the most important composer of the 20th century. Varga added that at USC, there is a Schoenberg library full of artifacts and letters to foster Schoenberg's memory.

"There is a vast output of letters from Schoenberg," said Varga, "and we are fortunate to have these two. The letters are just vignettes about the thinking of Schoenberg, his musical and personal opinions."

The letters were donated by Schoenberg's sister-in-law, Dr. Maria Kolisch. Dr. Kolisch is 80 years old and teaches at Woodrow Wilson High School. She puts in a full day teaching a range of subjects, from biology to mathematics and physics. Her home is a veritable time capsule, with artifacts and pictures from Pablo Casals and Imogene Cunningham and correspondence from Bertolt Brecht and Bela Bartok.

Dr. Kolisch remembers Schoenberg as an amazing mixture of conservative

and contemporary thought.

Schoenberg, who was born September 13, 1874, taught himself to compose, conduct and teach music.

Dr. Kolisch described him as "incredible."

"Did you know," she said, "that Schoenberg, Bartok, and others would play Beethoven's works without scores?"

When Schoenberg's works appeared in 1910, he was both recognized and despised for the difference in his music from his contemporaries. In 1921 he published the theories and works of his 12-tone system, calling it a "new sound". In 1925 Schoenberg was appointed professor of the Academy of Arts in Berlin.

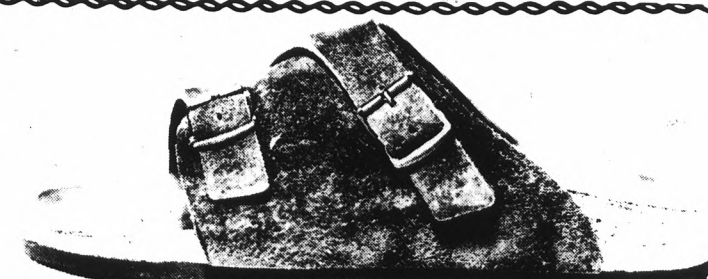
"How Schoenberg came to America is a great story," said Dr. Kolisch. "At that time, my brother was playing in a

string quartet in Vienna. One particular concert was attended by the German ambassador. After the concert he took my brother aside into a private room and said to him, 'I have a secret which I can tell only you, so you can tell your friends. Tomorrow Hitler will take over Germany!'

"My brother then sent a telegram to Schoenberg in Berlin saying, 'The weather here is beautiful, expecting you tomorrow.' Schoenberg, upon receiving the telegram, said to himself, 'Is he crazy? I have work to do here!'

"He (Schoenberg) then took his telegram to two close friends, Thomas Mann and Brecht. To their amazement they had all received the same telegram."

"They finally realized what it meant and that night the three left Berlin," concluded Kolisch.



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Issues & Perspectives

On Priorities

This week's UN-closing of the Women's Center at SF State is indicative of a trend that has established itself on this campus: the neglect of decisive action on campus issues in favor of petty politicking by various factions.

Important issues affecting every member of the campus community are on their way to becoming eternal problems, forced into the background by student apathy, political pussyfooting, and a general lack of leadership.

The mandatory collection and arbitrary dissemination of AS fees, food, Gatorville, campus safety, security, student parking and the design and use of the student union are but a few of the ongoing problems that have plagued the students at SF State for too long.

But what is done to solve these problems? Damn little. One side accuses the other of a) breach of contract, b) harassment, or c) racism; and the other side a) files a law suit, b) calls the cops, or c) incites a riot. Whatever happened to rational discussion and compromise?

Instead of setting down in a cooperative frame of mind to deal with issues, the various organizations on this campus involve themselves with empire building. Political minorities run around handing out mimeographed rhetoric and screaming "racist pig." Two per cent of the student turns out to vote in a campus election.

A little responsible leadership could help the situation but the AS and the Administration remain locked in a power struggle over who will have the final say on what. The AS does what's good for the AS and the Administration does what's good for business. And somewhere in the shadows, Paul F. Romberg lurks, the phantom president of SF State.

Would it cost that much for the students to take a few minutes from their busy schedules to cast a vote? Would the burden be too great for the AS to look beyond the vociferous minorities to the needs of the campus as a whole? Would it destroy Romberg's authority to come down from his ivory tower?

The future of the University is in our hands. Do we make it an innovative and productive institution of higher learning or will it remain a diploma factory, a hollow place?

Reflections

Editor:

Since you chose to dwell on the "angered members of the San Francisco State University Veterans Union" in your front page article concerning their budget cuts, we feel it is only right that you give the angered members of the Associated Students ad hoc review committee an opportunity to speak.

Your article was wrong in almost every point that it made. For the sake of clarity, we will enumerate your errors:

1. FIRST PARAGRAPH: You said the veterans were told it would take at least one month before they would know if they were to be refunded. We told them that they could have their answer in eight days.

2. SECOND PARAGRAPH: You stated that members of the ad hoc

committee "weren't exactly sure why" funding had been cut. On the contrary, funding was cut after a long review process. There is a gross duplication of effort among those groups attempting to serve veterans on this campus. Furthermore, the Veterans Self-Help Program was not providing the services they had been funded to provide.

3. THIRD PARAGRAPH: It is possible that your errors were due to the fact that your reporter was not even at the right meeting since we are an ad hoc committee and he referred to us as the Finance Committee.

4. FOURTH PARAGRAPH: Rafael Trujillo was quoted as saying our process could take anywhere from "one to three months." What he said was, "one to three weeks."

Sittin' on the dock of the bay

by Mary McGrath

When Pier 37 burned who came out of the smoke but a prominent lawyer clutching an alabaster ashtray.

Hardly a S.F. teenager would think this strange. To the San Franciscans who spent their lives on the waterfront, it is an image out of a world that changes too fast; where you become obsolete in the industry you shaped and see the powerful waterfront all but closed within you lifetime.

I grew up on the waterfront—during the '50s and '60s when it was still a vibrant part of the City's life. For decades S.F. had been a waterfront town. In the 1930's, '40s and '50s the large payrolls off the merchant ships were vital to grocery stores, bar owners and service industry workers.

Between 1960 and 1970 the finger piers along the Embarcadero became an anachronism in the modern shipping industry. Today only piers 50, 80 and 96 are open to containerized shipping.

Containerization, a labor saving process bitterly resisted by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, revolutionized the industry. The far-sighted Oakland Port Commission had begun construction of the massive terminals needed for container ships in the 1950's. At that time no Bay Conservation and Development Commission regulations re-

stricted land fill.

S.F. officials did not foresee this. The lower rates and superior facilities at the Port of Oakland brought the demise of the S.F. waterfront.

Fifteen years ago there was no greater place to grow up than on the waterfront. Afternoons, waiting for my father, I would roller skate in the cool caverns of the massive warehouses. The shouts of the break-bulk gangs mingled in the salty, stinging air with the heavy clanging of industrial machinery.

The waterfront was still dominated by the "old-timers"—the men from the '34 strike who created the I.L.W.U.

The lives of these men, Russian Andy, Northwest Malone, Jimmy Crooks and "Piano Box" Harry Jensen, read like the pages of John Dos Passos' U.S.A. Many were the children of European immigrants, come to this country to find a better life. There were Danes and gesticulating Italians and many Irish, the commonest of who could quote from the Book of Kells.

They had fought with cargo hooks and gambled away their wages playing fan-tan in Oriental ports. In this age of space travel some still remembered the ancient arts of tying knots and sewing sails.

They were full of lore to this child sitting with feet dangling on a bar

stool at Jimmie's Tavern on Townsend St.

The Scandinavian, Harry Jensen, had once tried to stowaway to Singapore inside an upright piano. The longshoremen dropped the piano on the pier and out spilled Harry. There after he was called "Piano Box" Harry.

As a child in 1959, I couldn't see how this world was dying. The waterfront of the Depression was already gone. What I knew were the last years of an intensely loyal, closed society held together by the memory of violent unionization and hardship.

On the Embarcadero, where now stand swanky high-rise apartments, in 1935 stood the Boy's Cafe, the Bay Hotel and Paddy Hurley's Bar. A merchant sailor between ships often didn't go above Third St. or the Clay St. Sailor's Union Hall.

At "the foot of Clay St." stood an old green fence where sailors, marine cooks and longshoremen congregated. Along its ledge the 1934 strike was planned. These same first generation ruffians became the most distinguished ship masters on the West Coast.

After WWII the water front began to change. Higher wages and Black hiring meant an exodus by other groups to the suburbs. The sailors moved their families to better housing, two cars and stockbrokers. Paddy Hurley's Bar closed down.

The old-line radicals became middle

Nobel laureate Sakharov a stranger in his own land

by Jim Richter

Individual achievement is easily overlooked in this era of mighty machines of war and of peace, but American and Soviet diplomats and warmakers had to lay aside their collective might for at least a day last week for Andrei Sakharov.

The 54-year-old nuclear physicist, who led development of the Soviet hydrogen bomb 30 years ago, came full circle last week when he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Sakharov becomes the first Soviet citizen to win the award.

The Nobel Committee hailed him as "a firm believer in the brotherhood of man, in genuine coexistence, as the only way to save mankind."

Sakharov became known for his pleas for justice for little-known dissidents locked up in Soviet labor camps, his news conferences on behalf of victims of conscience in his country, and his campaigns against subtle forms of religious persecution in Russia.

Although they are in the midst of the glorious era of detente with their

American counterparts, the Soviet officials took time off to respond to this great honor through that model of journalistic obedience, *Tass*.

The official word branded Sakharov as "anti-patriotic" and "an opponent of peaceful coexistence." These accusations, particularly the latter, may not sound surprising, considering Sakharov's reputation as a leading dissident for democratic reform in the Soviet Union.

Together with other leading dissidents, such as Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1970, and historian Roy Medvedev, he has been on record as an official opponent of Soviet treatment of political prisoners and reformists since 1968, when he published his famous essay, "Progress, Coexistence and Intellectual Freedom."

The irony in *Tass*'s condemnation of Sakharov's award rests with Soviet timing. Even as the news agency released its torrent of propaganda against Sakharov for his alleged undermining of the Helsinki peace accord, the *New York Times* reported the

Russians refuse to allow a new fleet of long range bombers ("Backfires") to be included among strategic weapons, which are ostensibly limited under a pact signed in 1974 at Vladivostok by the United States and the U.S.S.R.

One may contend there is no viable solution to this psychological, "hidden" warfare, and it may be a case for conjecture as to whether the U.S. is honoring the terms of the treaty more faithfully than the Soviets. Too many people have visions of "Dr. Strangelove" floating around in their collective consciousness to totally believe either side in the never-ending dispute over weapons curtailment.

But neither side could ask for a stronger champion of peaceful coexistence than Andrei Sakharov. It is a lot easier to reconcile oneself to a place within the proletariat or electorate, content to either shout along with the overriding voice of government or sit in silent, bitter frustration at the horrors of social injustice and possible nuclear annihilation.

As with other true humanitarians, Sakharov chose neither of these easy

alternatives. He used his position of influence not for his own advances but to exemplify how individual effort still goes a long way in this desensitized world.

And he had a lot to lose. Many of life's ordinary little pleasures and the commodities of everyday existence which Americans take for granted are available only to a privileged few in the Soviet state. As a nuclear physicist, Sakharov enjoyed an enviable position of power in a socialist regime. He has been a member of the prestigious Soviet Academy of Sciences for over 20 years.

The Nobel Committee said in its decision that Sakharov "uncompromisingly and forcefully" fought against the abuse of human dignity and for the foundation of a state based on justice for all.

The modern world of "destruction is only minutes away" may be too computerized and mechanized to take time for the human element, but Andrei Sakharov has emerged as a heroic testament to the value of individual effort at peacemaking.

The 'wurst' story of the year

by Jack Swirsky

Recently, the F.B.I. apprehended the well-known fugitive daughter of a wealthy and influential local business executive.

Her parents hired the best lawyers that money could buy, but dissension soon developed, causing one of the members of her defense team to withdraw from the case.

Here are the characters, and what transpired.

Livia "Tami" Wurst: Daughter of "Waste Paper King" Foster Kane Wurst, and heir to the Wurst paper empire. Alleged member of the Sweat-sock Liberation Army, and self-proclaimed urban guerrilla. Presently going to trial for crimes against the people.

Clarence "Kaopectate" Houlihan: Noted battler for radically

chic lost causes.

Leif Daily: Eminent criminal lawyer. Defends only people capable of garnering four-inch headlines.

Dailey: "I can't understand it. Why do you want to resign from the case?"

Houlihan: "Personal reasons."

Wurst: "Please Mr. Houlihan, you can't be serious. I thought you always fought against the establishment and its fascist bullshit."

Houlihan: "True, it's a family tradition."

Wurst: "Well, what about me? Hell, I'm being oppressed by the establishment. They're preying upon me, an innocent savior of the working class."

Daily: "I concur, but for different reasons. Think of the publicity, the money, if nothing else. Can't I change

your mind?"

Houlihan: "I'm sorry, but my decision is final. I cannot remain a member of your defense team any longer."

Wurst: "If nothing else, tell us why."

Daily: "I emphatically concur."

Houlihan: "No!"

Wurst: "Since you've taken my family's money so far, dammit, you at least owe me an explanation."

Daily: "She has a point, you know. Legally speaking, you are obligated to answer her questions as the payments given to you by her family form a legally binding contract with both offer and acceptance, as well as legally sufficient consideration. She's got you. She could easily haul you into court as a defendant in a breach on contract

case."

Houlihan: "All right, all right, since you put it that way, I'll explain."

Daily: "That's more like it."

Houlihan: "I am resigning because this whole case violates my moral and ethical convictions. I find to continue unconscionable."

Daily: "Cut the legal double talk, give it to us straight."

Wurst: "Yeah, can the crap."

Houlihan: "Okay, I'm resigning because in the movie being made about this case, 'Tami Tell Me True,' the name of Leif Dailey is to be bigger than mine in the credits!!!"

The Weed of Crime

by Bryan Scott

WEED: Adventures of a Dope Smuggler, by Jerry Kamstra. (Paperback, 276 pages, Bantam Books Inc., \$1.95.)

A book called *WEED*, the editor had said. He wanted it reviewed. Fine, I thought. I'll take the book and "review" some weed. I grabbed the book as I headed for the door.

But it didn't turn out that way. The book was interesting. Hell, Jerry Kamstra has put together the ultimate weed book. He's traced the flow of grass from the mountains of Mexico to the warehouses of San Francisco, including enough history for the likes of a Toynbee and enough personality to satisfy *People* magazine.

It starts off as the author is being busted while crossing the Mexican border with 200 kilos of high quality weed.

Later he breaks parole and makes one last trip, with a \$5,000 advance from *Life*, a logician partner, and a goal: the perfect dope field.

Though he doesn't begin with the intention of doing anything, but photographing the field, Kamstra ends up buying it, harvesting it, and shipping it back to the States for a profit of \$185,000.

Along the way Kamstra weaves a tale that portrays the warmth and humanity likely to be found in the Sierra of Mexico. The campesinos, literally people of the fields, are complex individuals in a complex society, which is being torn in two by a pro-

gress that demands denial of a rich and colorful heritage.

Kamstra loves Mexico, and it shows. The book also shows that he loves smuggling grass, being a pirate, and outwitting authorities on both sides of the border.

But he's growing old, and the things he loves are changing. He explains all this, in the book, and warns the smugglers and the pirates of the seventies. The book is about the sixties, a time gone by.

The book falters, though. Kamstra explains in detail several complex phenomena more than once.

The group of Chicano Texans who supply a great deal of grass to the Lone Star state are explained twice to the reader. It's as if the author suffered from a short term memory, which my friends tell me, is often induced by excessive marijuana use.

The book is aimed at American consumers of grass. To that end it glosses over points that would shatter the affluent smokers' dreams and myths. The poverty of the mountain people is passed over so casually, a suburban reader and token won't feel the slightest guilt.

Somehow the book seemed more fiction than fact, though we are told the work is indeed truthful. The adventure, romance, and intrigue seemed more appropriate for a novel about the Barbary Coast than one concerning the illegal importation of marijuana during the sixties.

PHOENIX

1975

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NUDES

(Modeling and drawing)

by Andy Shapiro

She sat motionless in the center of the room, her naked body reflecting the light of arc lamps.

Only the sound of chalk and pencil rubbing against paper broke the silence of the musty, semi-circular room. Fifteen aspiring artists were dispersed throughout the room behind their easels, feverishly concentrating on drawing a perfect likeness of the nude model before them.

The teacher walked into the room, grasping the students' attention.

"Don't draw the picture like a coloring book," said Dennis Beall to his Life Drawing class. "Too many of you are just drawing lines and then coloring in the remaining space. Concentrate on the values; think in terms of edges. There should be no actual lines in the drawing, just degrees of darks and lights."

After Beall left the room, Stella Aguilar, a student sitting in on the class, explained the teacher's statement.

"A drawing should go on the same principle as a photograph," Aguilar said to the reporter. "The images in a photograph take form due to the changes in value—blacks, whites and grays. The objects in a good drawing also take form due to value changes. There are no actual lines."

Aguilar added that values play an important part when one draws the

human body.

"Different values can alter the entire expression of the body," she said. "Dark shadings can add a sinister or mysterious air to the body, while fleshy coloring adds a lusty, sexy look to the subject. Light shades make the person look innocent and pure," she said.

Her drawing of the model in the room was a series of black etchings on white paper.

Mark Woodard, an art major enrolled in the class, said that he prefers to draw the human body instead of conventional objects.

"The human body is so expressive," said Woodard. "It's a challenge to try and capture this expression on paper."

He added, though, that drawing pictures of naked girls didn't "do anything" for him.

"They're (nude women) just a thing to draw," said Woodard. "The body isn't harder to draw than most other objects, but, as in all drawing, one has to be observant and really look at the subject if he (or she) wants to draw a good picture."

"A lot of artists look at the subject once and then draw the person according to what they think they saw. In this case the artist rarely captures an accurate likeness of the model because instead of really looking at the person he is drawing from his mind, which often distorts his subject."

Judy Quattrin, another student in the class, said she thinks that the human body is the hardest to draw, but she likes it the best.

"Males are the hardest for me to draw because I'm not used to 'seeing' males, except for my boyfriend (who isn't a model)," said Quattrin. "I'm usually exposed to females because mostly women model for this class."

Karen Yee, the professional model posing for the class, said that it's her second time modeling at SF State. She sat fully clothed, with the reporter while the class took a coffee break.

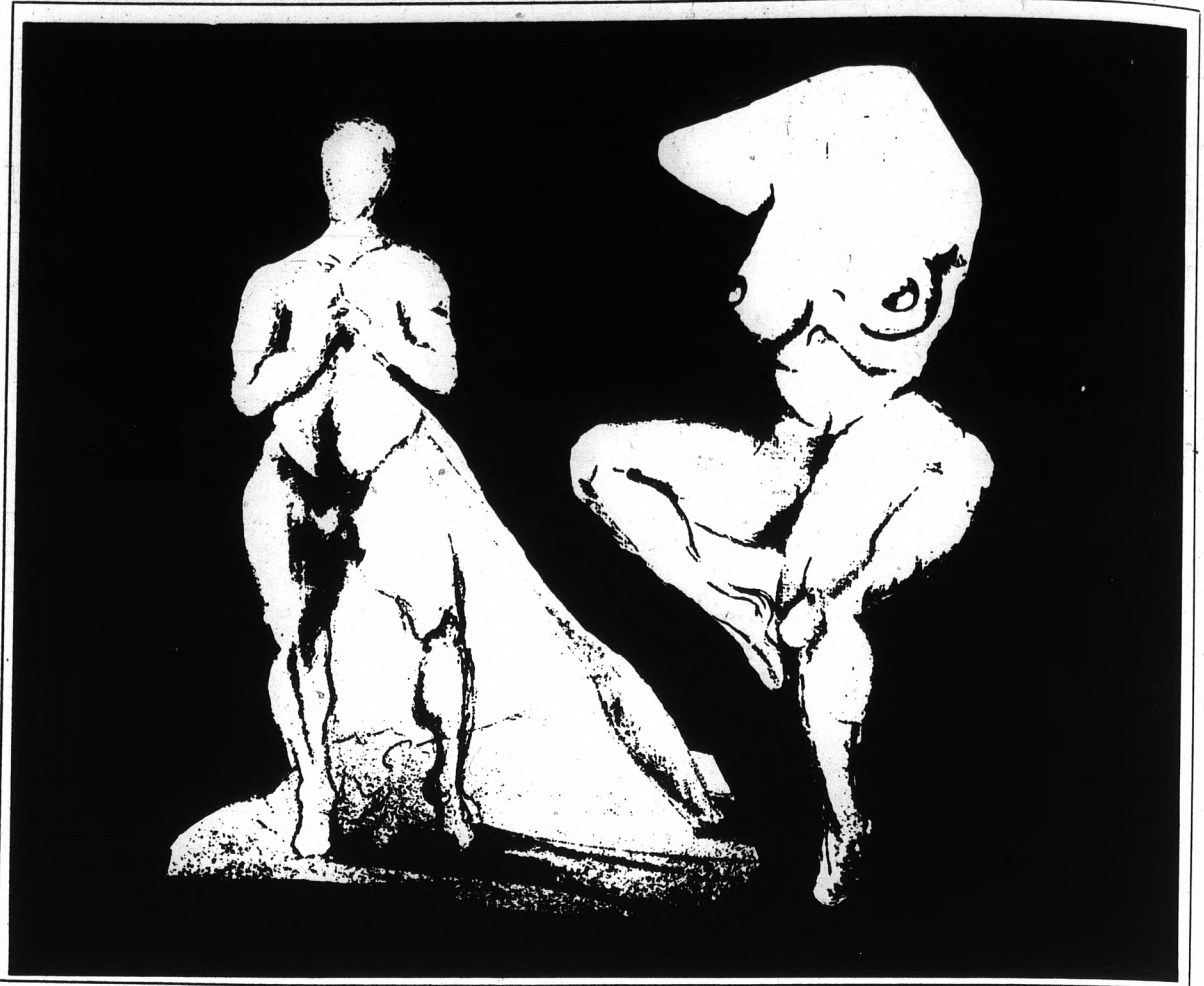
"My older sister had been using me as a subject in many of her drawings when I was little," said Yee. "My mother was modeling for art classes at Wayne State University in Detroit, and when I was around the age of 13 I also began to model at that school."

Since then, Yee has modeled for private artists and has been the nude feature in several "pin-up" magazines.

The 24-year-old brunette said that she likes modeling for art classes because "everyone is working so hard and really concentrating."

"I'm not an artist, but I like the feeling of the art," she added. "It's also a weird feeling being around a school again. I quit school in the seventh grade."

Yee said that her practice of Chinese martial arts has taught her how to sit or stand quietly for several hours, talents that a model must have.



When there are distractions going on or the artists stop concentrating, it's harder for her to model.

"Some models sit or stand in saccharine, sterile positions or leave on a break while the artists are still working," she explained. "These models usually fail to become successful."

But an excellent model can make a lot of money, according to Yee.

"There is a Model's Guild for which one has to audition for membership. Of course guild membership equals prestige and thus higher pay," she said. "I tried out, along with 50 other people, to get into the guild, but I was turned down. In fact, only eight people were accepted. It's hard to be-

come a member especially when one's competition are ballerinas and other people with exceptional bodies."

Yee is not disappointed.

"The membership dues are high, one has to go to meetings, and not every artist, school or group of artists have enough money or the desire to hire guild members, which limits the model's job opportunities."

"I make \$4.50 an hour working as a model at this school. Private art classes usually pay me more. Although, guild members are guaranteed salaries which are sometimes twice the amount I would get," she said.

Yee is separated from her husband and has a two-year-old son who has

also done some modeling.

Yee said she is not embarrassed to model nude, though she explained that sometimes when she's modeling for private classes, one or two of the older men in the class get the idea that she's a "loose woman."

"I set those men straight," said Yee. "I don't know how serious those men are in art, because serious art students are too sensitive to think that way."

Ironically Yee is more alluring with her clothes on. She was wearing a Kung-fu shirt and tight corduroy pants, which she took off when the teacher called an end to the coffee break.

Reliving the spirit of Isadora

by David Boitano

If Isadora Duncan had lived today, she might have gone virtually unnoticed. Our society doesn't scoff at freethinking female artists.

But Isadora Duncan lived in the early half of the twentieth century, and her progressive views on art and morality raised plenty of eyebrows.

But Isadora Duncan didn't care. During her exuberant 40 year life span, she danced her way through foreign countries, love affairs, and physical mishaps by believing that "in the end all you have to rely on is your spirit."

While on her journey of self-fulfillment, Isadora revolutionized the world of dance and gained the admiration of a new generation of women who revere her as a truly liberated artist.

Isadora's free spirit has now waltzed its way into the Open Theatre in a one woman recital by actress Kres Mersky.

Those who love Isadora Duncan will stand in awe of this production. Mersky recreates Duncan's vivacious spirit, and makes her come alive during a one hour performance.

The show begins with Isadora arriving late one evening in 1922 to lecture about her school of modern dance.

Apologizing to members of the audience, Isadora mounts the stage and begins to talk about her libertarian philosophies.

Puffing on a small cigar, Isadora talks about dancing by the sea as a child, being fondled by August Rodin, and her friendship with the Italian actress Eleonora Dusa.

She speaks of her first lover, Harold Singer (no, he didn't invent the sewing machine) and of romantic liaisons with various poets and artists.

But children are her foremost love. Traditional education is restrictive Isadora says, and children must be encouraged to open themselves to all forms of self expression.

Her own school has suffered financially, and Isadora vows to liberate the world's children from the tyranny of traditional ballet. "All children will dance to Beethoven's ninth yet," she says.

Her love for her own children was boundless, and she describes how they died in a freak auto accident. Isadora cannot bear to talk of their deaths, and her grief becomes the final curtain



Photo—Tim Porter

Kres Mersky as Isadora Duncan at the Open Theatre on Clement St.

for the recital.

Mersky is brilliant as Isadora, but her performance is marred because she moves about very little on stage. Sitting in a chair throughout the performance, Mersky gives the audience no reason to believe that she is a famous dancer with a dancer's physical ability.

Mersky's recital also needs a faster pace. One-actor shows like *Give Em' Hell Harry* and *Mark Twain Tonight* have maintained a lively pace because the actors narrate from a variety of sources such as political speeches, dictated letters and random conversations.

But Mersky's Isadora is a running monologue that often becomes a slow one way conversation without the aid of special effects or varied material.

Like Isadora, Mersky wears a faded gold dress and long flowing scarf that almost reaches the floor. Though the scarf was Isadora's trademark, she often danced in loose fitting low neckline Grecian tunics. Such adroit costuming might have helped the recital, but remember, this show is playing on

Clement Street and not Broadway. *Isadora Duncan A Unique Recital*, plays at 8:30 p.m. on Thursdays, and 8:30 and 10:30 on Fridays and Saturdays. The Open Theatre is located at 441 Clement St.

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'Fogerty' and 'Paradise': hard rock and reggae

Paradise With An Ocean View (Fantasy) Country Joe McDonald.
John Fogerty (Asylum) John Fogerty.

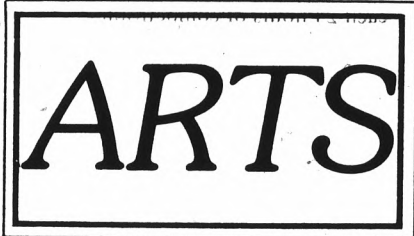
by Keith Richman

John Fogerty and Country Joe McDonald, the creative driving forces behind Creedence Clearwater Revival and Country Joe and the Fish, respectively, have both recently released albums. Country Joe signed a recording contract with Fantasy Records earlier this year after recording 16 albums for Vanguard Records. Fogerty has moved from Fantasy Records, the label that launched Creedence's super star career, to Asylum Records.

John Fogerty (the album) picks up where Creedence Clearwater Revival (the band) left off. Fogerty is a pragmatist. He confines himself to fast, driving, hard rock with heavy fifties rock and roll influences. There are no moog synthesizers, arps or melotrons on this record. This man produced and played all the instruments, and sang all the vocals for *John Fogerty*. In addition, he wrote seven of the ten songs. Fogerty owes a great debt to Elvis Presley in terms of vocal style.

Opening with *Rocking All Over the World*, the album presents authoritative and authentic versions of *Sea Cruise*, *Lonely Teardrops*, and *You Rascal You*, as well as Fogerty's own first rate rockers.

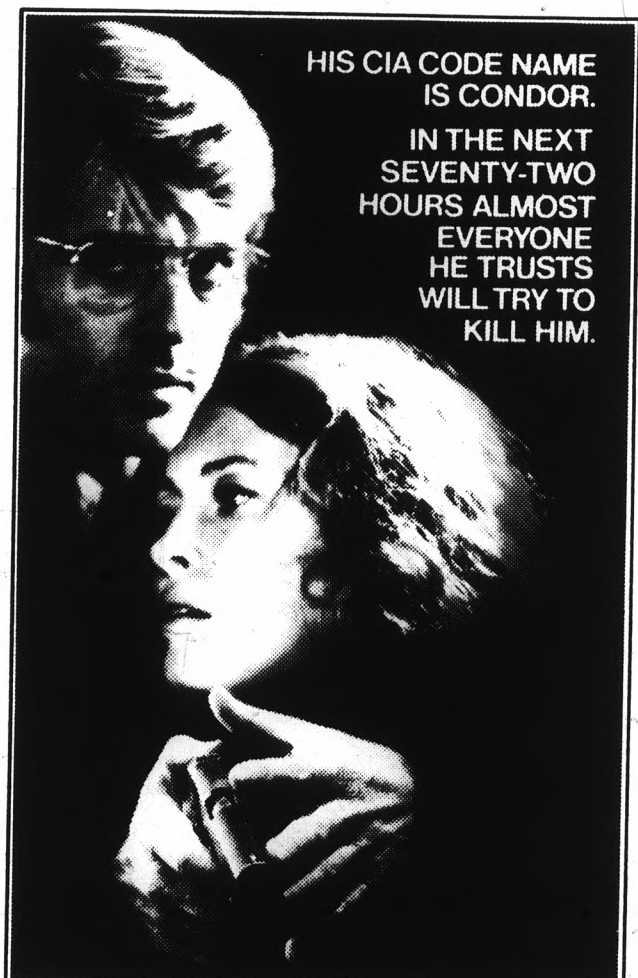
Country Joe's music has always displayed a cynically intellectual world view. *Paradise With an Ocean View* is no exception. With the technically



superb backup of former Stoneground guitarist John Blakely, Ted Ashford (Keyboards), Bruce Barthos (bass), Ron Marabuto (drums) along with several other musicians supplying horns, additional keyboards and guitars, Country Joe mambas, hustles, sings

and laughs his way through nine original songs.

Oh Jamaica displays Joe's ennui with hippie dope dreams and the current fascination with the Jamaican reggae scene. *Tricks* is a pornographic blues set within a simple hard rock sound. It is Joe's singing and the total musical performance, not the lyrics that make this a memorable tune. *Breakfast for Two*, and *Lost My Connection*, and *Save the Whales* off side one present more of Joe's poignant lyrics. While not the revolutionary masterpiece that Joe's first album, *Electric Music for Mind and Body* was, *Paradise With an Ocean View* is a worthy effort from this intriguing artist.



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'Win one for...'

By Ben Finnegan

Sports fans today say the "Win one for the Gipper" speeches don't work on the modern athlete. They say it is unimportant that a team concerns itself with a fallen teammate when it must go out to face an opponent.

Don't say that to the Hayward State football team. The Pioneers, who were winless this season, faced Far Western Conference Powerhouse UC Davis last Saturday and nobody thought they had a chance to win.

Besides having to prepare for Davis, Hayward had a difficult week because its best player, small college All-American defensive lineman Bob Salini, was in critical condition at Mt. Zion Hospital.

A week before, Salini severely injured his left knee which required three operations. Some ligaments and blood vessels were removed and nerve endings repaired. The lower part of the leg will have to be amputated.

Somehow, the Davis game did not seem too important. But the Pioneers played their proverbial hearts out and with just nine seconds to go they were tied with the Aggies 3-3.

Davis missed a field goal, but a penalty gave them another chance. With one second left they won the game 6-3.

Maybe Davis just played a bad game or Hayward got lucky. I doubt it. Emotions can play such an important part in sports, and I think it was what guided the Pioneers.

That same Hayward State team plays the Gators tomorrow in a rare Friday afternoon game, starting at 1:30.

Paul Rundell, men's athletic director, said the new time for the game is an experiment designed to get more students out to see the game.

Since most of the students here commute and cannot make it to Saturday games, Rundell said the Friday game will be more convenient.

As an added incentive, all SF State students will be admitted free if they have a valid student body card.

It's a good idea. Most students here have never seen the Gators in action. Sure, the quality of play is nowhere near that of Cal and Stanford, but it is just as entertaining.

The Gators have been erratic this year, but with quarterback Dave August, who has thrown the ball very well, they may have the best quarterback in the FWC.

Rundell said that if this experiment produces positive results, a crowd of over 1000, then most games will be played on Friday afternoons.

Sports

Epoxy surface eases footing on pool deck

by Wendy Gilbert

In an effort to eliminate a recurring safety hazard, SF State has added a new epoxy surface to the swimming pool deck.

Plans for resurfacing the deck were made following an incident last fall when Jennifer Hill, a member of the women's swim team, slipped and broke three front teeth on the wet cement.

After the accident, rubber mats were placed around the pool to insure safety until the university could chose permanent equipment.

The new material, which was rolled on last August, consists of an epoxy adhesive coating with a resin base, mixed with graded sand crystals. Howard Davis, supervisor of building trades, said that he expects it to last at least a year.

A minor problem has already been created by the new surface: bubbles are forming underneath the top layer.

Dean Parnell, building coordinator in campus development, said, "It appears that the basic vinyl, which was the first of all materials on the deck, has come loose in several places. This may be because the new material has crunched it together and shrunk it, so that it created a convex surface."

"The alarm is that it may develop into a big thing and the whole surface will loosen, but so far that is not a conceivable case. It really isn't serious, and we expect that the contractor will correct the problem."

The campus development department budgeted \$10,000 for the surface, which cost about \$5,000 upon completion. This project was carried out in conjunction with the resurfacing of the hazardous floors in the men's shower rooms with the same material. The remainder of the funds is being used to resurface the floors in the women's shower rooms, and for other safety projects in the gym.

"To be perfectly honest," said Marvin Wells, director of plant operations, "I'm not too happy with it, but it's durable and sanitary, and people won't be slipping on it. I don't think the color (moss green) is the greatest, but that's a personal opinion."

Despite the recent disturbance in the material, most of the planners consider the new layer a success. There have been no accidents on the pool deck since the resurfacing.

changes would have to be made. "The players would have to be in better shape," Delgado said.

If the players ever do attempt to break their own world record, they will apparently have to do it without Carlos Delgado or Callegari.

"I don't care if I ever see a softball again," Delgado said.

Callegari was even more adamant. "I'd rather jump off the Golden Gate Bridge," he said.

allowed two hours of rest time for each 24 hours of competition.

Both teams used this time to gulp down the hog dogs, hamburgers, sandwiches, spaghetti, macaroni salad, french bread, cokes and coffee which individuals and local businesses provided.

"I was so exhausted that I didn't have enough energy to move my body," said Carlos Delgado. "My mind started playing tricks on me. It sure felt good to get some sleep."

Surprisingly, three out of the five students are willing to do it again.

"Sure, I'd do it again but I wouldn't play as hard the first few hours," said Densmore. "I think we burned ourselves out too early."

Al Delgado and Pardini would also like to try it again, but agree that



Photo-Bryan Scott

Out or safe? This play was more than likely lost in the shuffle in the 135 inning softball marathon.

Gymnastic gem at SF State

Unique moves abound

by Allen Trask

Gymnastics is one sport that is an art. It requires the perfection of all the human muscles and precision between the mind and body.

Last Saturday, several hundred people saw this beautiful and quiet sport performed at the Modern Rhythmic Gymnastic Trial Meet in the SF State gym.

SF State gymnast Helen Martinez finished second over five other women qualifying her to compete in the VII World Gymnastic Championships in Spain next month.

Martinez is a graduate student in creative arts who holds a BA degree and a secondary teaching credential in dance. She teaches ballet here.

Last May, Martinez placed second at the third National Modern Rhythmic Gymnastic Championships, also held here, which qualified her for last Saturday's trial meet.

Martinez tied all-around champion Candy Feinberg of Reno for first place in the ball routine with a 9.0 score. Her 8.95 ribbon and hoop scores and her 8.5 clubs score gave her a total score of 35.35. Feinberg finished first all-around with a score of 36.0. A score of 40.0 is perfect.

Feinberg, who will go on to the championships with Martinez, scored 9.1 in the ribbon and hoop routines and 9.15 with the clubs.

Feinberg, 21, has been a gymnast for eight years, five spent in artistic gymnastics and the past three in rhythmic gymnastics.

She said that American Gymnasts are on par with those in Western Europe but are behind the Iron Curtain countries.

"I'm sure they will be surprised to see how much we've improved," she said.

Modern rhythmic gymnastics is a relatively new field in the United States but it has existed in Europe for over 20 years. This form of gymnastics is a uniquely feminine way of moving, combining a well-balanced blend of ballet, modern dance and gymnastics.

Competition consists of four routines—a hoop, a ribbon, a ball and two clubs.

The routines last from one minute to a minute and a half. They must contain two superior difficulty and six medium difficulty moves. Three elements of difficulty have to be performed with the left hand if the gymnast is right-handed.

Each routine is based on a 10.0

Chico runners stop Gators in FWC opener

by Phil Weidinger

After losing their Far Western Conference opener to Chico State last Saturday, 24-14, the SF State football team returns home this Friday afternoon at 1:30 to meet winless Hayward State.

Although 0-5, the Pioneers are no pushover. Last week they lost 6-3 on a last second field goal to conference favorite UC Davis.

Coach Vic Rowan describes them as "a fine team. They've been in every game they've played so far. Hayward is the best 0-5 team we'll ever face. They're ready to break loose at any time."

The two teams play the same type of game. Both have been successful passing the ball, but neither have run with any consistency. Both have strong defenses.

Rowan said, "This is a big game for us. We're playing a team that is getting better every week. Offensively, they have skilled receivers and a good quarterback, but their running game is not overwhelming. Defensively, they are tough."

The Gators could have used more of that toughness in their loss to Chico. Rowan, upset with the teams inconsistency, said, "Chico didn't win. We lost. We made too many mistakes. We had two passes intercepted, one returned for a touchdown and the other set up another score. Our defense played well except for two breakdowns."

For the third consecutive week the August cousins had productive days. Ed caught eight passes for 114 yards and Dave threw for 255 yards, completing 19 of 37 passes. Rowan also said Leonard Johnston had a good game.

scale. Seven points are awarded for the composition of the exercise—five points for difficulty, one point for originality and value of the combination and one point for the relationship

between the music and the exercise.

Three points are awarded for the execution of the exercise—1.5 points for execution and 1.5 points for general impression.

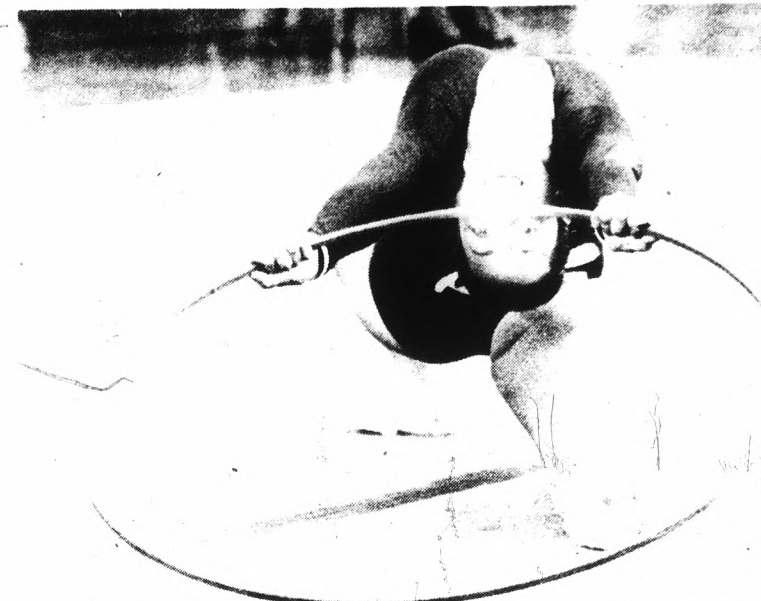


Photo-Tim Porter

Helen Martinez, who finished second in the Modern Rhythmic Gymnastic Trial Meet held here last Saturday, performs a difficult maneuver in the hoop routine.

Scoreboard / Schedule

SWIMMING		SWIMMING—Thurs., Oct. 16 vs. Pacific. Away 3:30 p.m.	
SF State	38	VOLLEYBALL—Sat., Oct. 18 vs. Nevada. Away 10 a.m.	
Hayward State	98	Wed., Oct. 22 vs. Sacramento State. Here 6 p.m.	
SF State	35	CROSS COUNTRY—Sat., Oct. 18 vs. Hayward State/UC Davis at Hayward 11 a.m.	
Fresno State	101	WATER POLO—Fri., Oct. 17 vs. UC San Diego. Here 7:30 p.m.	
VOLLEYBALL		Sat., Oct. 18 vs. Humboldt State. Here 10:30 a.m.	
SF State	15-13-15	FENCING—Sat., Oct. 18 Individual Epee and Sabre. Berkeley.	
Santa Clara	11-15-9		
SOCCER			
SF State	1		
Pacific	0		
WATER POLO			
SF State	4		
Chico State	16		

Best of the bunch



Photo-Tim Porter

SF State wrestling coach Allen Abraham gives the Gator Athlete-of-the-Year trophy to Lloyd Teasley. Teasley was the NCAA Division II champion in the 177 lb. weight division last season. He was selected Northern California Wrestler-of-the-Year in 1975. He finished his career here with a record of 118-114. On the right is Mike Smith of the Fidelity Union Life Insurance Company, sponsor of the award.

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The fight to free political prisoners

by Niels Erch

The scene is a stereotypical one in the minds of American television watchers. Eliot Ness slaps the piece of rubber hose against his hand in a steady rhythm and tells the punk in the chair that "we have ways of making you talk." To those who, in one way or another, are familiar with some of those ways, the scene isn't the least bit entertaining.

In 1961, a group of lawyers left England on a mission to Portugal. They were to defend several prisoners being held there for political reasons. The lawyers discovered that the confessions signed by the prisoners had been extracted under severe torture. They appealed to "the public to denounce the torture of prisoners throughout the world. The response they received marked the beginning of Amnesty International.

From that initial response of about a thousand people, the membership of Amnesty International has grown to over 50,000 in more than 60 countries, with 700 members in the San Francisco area alone.

The organization has a two-fold purpose. First, to aid prisoners of conscience (that is, prisoners not being held in violation of any criminal law and not having advocated the overthrow of their government by force, but simply because of their political views) in gaining their freedom. This is done by publicizing individual cases of arrest and/or torture during imprisonment or interrogation, writing letters to government officials in the various countries concerning specific prisoners, and sending missions to the countries to monitor trials, visit the families of those in prison, and provide legal counsel if and when possible.

Secondly, AI hopes to educate the public about prison conditions throughout the world, particularly among the nations that signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights drawn up in the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948. That declaration specifically provides for freedom of thought and expression, and protection from arbitrary arrest and "cruel, inhuman or

"We're trying to make people aware of their responsibility," explained Deborah Kaufman, a volunteer at Amnesty's Sacramento Street office. "Torture is not ideological, it happens at random and it can happen anywhere. Under other circumstances somewhere else, you and I could just as easily become the people who carry out the torture."

AI tries to take as nonpolitical a stand as possible in their claims. The membership is generally broken down into "adoption" groups of around ten people each, and the groups handle the cases of three prisoners apiece. Of the three prisoners, one must be from a western block country, one from the eastern bloc and one from a third world nation. Also, none of the adoption groups are allowed to take on prisoners in its own country.

"Our ability to find out about prisoners is great," said Ginetta Sagan, one of the founders of AI in this country. "The families, the professional associates, journalists, even just ordinary citizens inform us about a person who may be a prisoner of conscience. We have a network of sympathizers helping us."

The Research Department monitors the newspapers in the countries concerned, and sends observers to sit in on trials to be sure they are conducted fairly and to interview the families and friends of the prisoners. Success is often very limited. The governments of Brazil, Chile and the Soviet Union have declared AI illegal, and have refused to allow observers entry to those countries.

Whatever information that has been collected is passed on to the adoption groups, who then begin writing letters to the government, making phone calls, contacting the family of the prisoner and sending food and clothing when needed. Adverse publicity, or at least the fear of it, has resulted in the release of over 13,000 prisoners since 1961.

"The USSR is very sensitive to public opinion," Kaufman said. "One prisoner there who was released said that if you file gets to be two inches

thick, they let you out. Sometimes, though, the letters just get thrown out. The military governments in South America don't care. An adoption group here has written to the government in Paraguay about a farmer named Ramirez who has been detained without a trial for ten years; so far, they've received no answers."

Everyone who works for AI is a storehouse of grisly tales. Perhaps the best known is the testimony given before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by Fred B. Morris, a Methodist pastor who was working as a missionary and a part-time correspondent for Time magazine in Recife, Brazil. An article appeared in 1970

connecting the Roman Catholic Archbishop in Recife with "certain activities against the government." The government, in turn, linked Morris with the Archbishop because he was in the church (although not the same one) and he worked for Time.

On September 30, 1974, Morris was arrested along with a friend of his, and was taken to Army Intelligence Headquarters by four men at gunpoint.

Although it was admitted on a couple of occasions during his imprisonment that his captors knew he was innocent of any crime, Morris was subjected to two weeks of beating, being made to stand on a wet floor with electrodes attached to various parts of his body and having the

current turned on, being hung by the manacles on his hands in a seven by four foot cell for hours at a time, fed on bread and water nearly the entire time.

What happened to Morris is not uncommon. The AI office gets from five to fifteen urgent requests a week, concerning the recent arrests of people for whom that kind of torture is accepted as a foregone conclusion.

Ginetta Sagan brought Amnesty International to America three years ago. She is no stranger to the horrors of torture; during World War II, she worked in the resistance in Italy and was "held" by the Gestapo for 45 days.

"We learned at the time that it's up to the public to speak up when the government uses repressive measures against citizens. We saw how easy fear could paralyze the most well-intentioned, prompting these people to go along. They didn't want to lose their jobs, or worse, become victims."

"We helped the Jews to hide, treated them when they were sick, took care of their children. We got lists of the deported, we learned where the torture centers were and set up observation groups. We organized strikes and sabotaged military equipment. It was because of these things that I found out first-hand what the secret police meant by 'interrogation in depth.'"

Mrs. Sagan was among the more fortunate; a 27 year-old physician arrested for treating members of the underground, with whom she was being held, did not survive his interrogation.

This week has been a special one for AI. It has been declared a worldwide "Prisoner of Conscience Week," to publicize the organization's work. Three consulates in the city were picketed yesterday as being among the worst violators of human

rights - the Soviet, the Spanish and the Indonesian.

Pickets wore gags and sat in hand-made cages while members of the consulates watched from their windows. Signs were present bearing simply the names of prisoners still being held.

The response of the consul people was predictable, for the most part.

"If you want my personal opinion," said someone at the Spanish consulate, "it's all a bunch of lies; they just want an excuse to picket one place today and another tomorrow." He said that all he had to go on was what was in the Spanish papers. He admitted that they were subject to government censorship.

The Soviet Consul-General flatly refused to comment. Regarding the demonstration he said only that "it is an American activity, not one of ours" and why not ask them about it.

Regarding charges of drugging and solitary confinement of prisoners in mental institutions, he claimed it was not within his duties to discuss that.

One member of the Indonesian consulate was somewhat more enlightening, but not much.

In response to charges of abuse of prisoners, such as being pushed into pits covered at the bottom with broken glass, receiving electric shocks and cigarette burns, he said, "In principle, that kind of thing isn't allowed, but it happens sometime on an individual basis. When the government finds out, they try to clean it up."

"Also," he added, "the information is not always quite right. You cannot believe 100% of what is inside the letters written by prisoners."

"When we speak about these things," the official told me, "remember, we are speaking abroad. If we were speaking about this back home, we would probably both be arrested."



Photo - Martin Jeong

BACK WORDS

Ertola : out to clean up the City

by Ron Shaw

"There's no glamor in being the mayor, it's just a job that requires simple hard work," said Judge John Ertola, candidate for mayor.

A native San Franciscan, Ertola graduated from Galileo High School after which he served with the Army during World War II. Following the war, Ertola started college and earned his BA in political science from Stanford in 1951 and his Doctor of Law from the University of San Francisco in 1954.

Ertola was appointed to the Board of Supervisors in 1964, filling the vacancy created by the death of his father Dr. Charles Ertola. He became President of the Board of Supervisors in 1968 and served in that position until he was elected to the Superior Court of California in 1970. In 1968, he also served as the Northern California Chairman for Robert Kennedy's presidential campaign.

During his term in the Superior Court Ertola served for 11 months as the Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division. It was during this period that he reduced the court's backlog of cases, winning praise from the San Francisco Bar Association for his efforts.

While serving in the criminal court Ertola gained the reputation of being a tough judge on the streets. His plan to reduce crime in San Francisco includes putting more police on the streets, more emphasis on crime prevention and cleaning up the city's "blighted areas."

"Seventy-five per cent of the city's crimes are narcotics related," he said. "If we get rid of this problem we'll have made serious progress in eliminating crime in San Francisco all together."

Ertola wins the November election one of his first orders of

business will be to reorganize the police department and the police commission "to get law enforcement closer to the people."

"Another thing we must do," he said, "is to begin teaching respect for laws and order to everyone be it grade school or senior citizen."

While on the subject of police, he came down hard on what he called the "worst offenders" during the recent police strike. He said he was referring to those officers who refused to sit down and negotiate.

"I don't believe that every police officer should have been suspended but I do believe that the 'worst offenders' should have been weeded out," he said.

Binding arbitrations and negotiations are the ways that Ertola believes future city worker strikes can be prevented.

In addition to a "get tough" policy on crime, Ertola sees the need for a get tough policy on city spending. His proposed program calls for holding the line on city employment. He said it would be impossible for the city to create work projects or start massive funding programs because the taxes would go proportionately.

"San Francisco's economy needs more jobs and more paychecks, not more talk about Federal aid and government programs. I believe that jobs have to come from the private sector and that the city can't be the employer of last resort," he said.

Ertola said that it's the job of the mayor to encourage private enterprise to come to the city by creating a "climate" that business welcomes.

One project Ertola will work on as mayor will be to entice the movie and television industries to move to San Francisco. Pointing out that the city's air is 30 per cent cleaner than

Hollywood's, he said he envisions many of San Francisco's empty warehouses being converted into movie studios, also that the city can be disguised to look like anyplace in the world.



Law and order judge, John Ertola, candidate for mayor Photo - Martin Jeong

"One television or movie production averages four million dollars," he said, "that's the way to create jobs. Find the industry and match its needs with what we have to offer, then you'll boost the city's economy."

Ertola blames high home assessments and property taxes for the declining population of San Francisco and looks to private industry to provide the incentive for people to move back to the city. But, he said that he won't appease politically influential groups with new programs that add to the tax rate.

Unlike the other four "major" contenders, Ertola isn't against the so-called Manhattanization of San Francisco.

Ertola sees buildings such as the Transamerica Tower and the U.S. Steel Building on the city's waterfront as a help rather than a hindrance to the city. He added, however, that he didn't want to see San Francisco be-

come a city of highrises and that he is very supportive of the smaller, neighborhood businesses. Despite his poor show in the latest poll conducted by the San Francisco Chronicle (16 per cent behind Senator George Moscone) Ertola's drive to become mayor hasn't slowed down. Campaign workers are still busy distributing and hanging the yellow and red "Ertola" signs all over the city. The total number of these signs now numbering over 10,000. Ertola has raised \$67,000 dollars for his campaign with \$6,000 of this spent on his signs.

Ertola has received endorsements from the San Francisco Progress and the Transport Workers Union, Local 292 among others.

Empty seats greet Molinari at SF State

by Marshall Kido

San Francisco Supervisor John Molinari's campaign trail for re-election came to a grinding halt when he stopped at SF State to speak to a sparse group of 14 people.

"I don't know why there's such a small crowd here," said Molinari, pacing the front of the lecture hall in the HLL buildings. "Everyplace else I go I draw big crowds."

"I've tried to open-up the system to the people," said Molinari, who continued to pace across the front of the empty rows of seats, clapping his hands to emphasize an important statement. "I've been here many times during the non-election months to keep you informed."

Molinari said the police department should stop playing big brother and put more officers on the streets. "The police need to be more visible," he said, "with officers walking on the sidewalks."

"We really had so much of the police budget dealing with the private lives of the citizens," said Molinari.

"One example was the arrest of some elderly people playing poker in a hotel when there were other older people being mugged around the city."

Molinari said that more money should be put into fighting hard crimes instead of projects such as the helicopters to assist the police cars on call. "The police spent \$400,000 on those helicopters. I was against the idea, but went on a helicopter ride," he said. "I was flown around the city, saw my house, the roof, and my dog in the backyard. A program such as this may be good for a city like Los Angeles, where they're so spread out, but not here."

"55 to 68 per cent of the police and fire department employees should live in the city, like in Westlake," said Molinari. "They should be residents of San Francisco. They don't have that feeling of protecting the city they live in if they don't even live there."

"We paid the police and firemen the highest wages in the country," said Molinari. "But we saw what was happening to New York, and knew that we had to tighten our belts."

WOMEN'S CENTER

THE WOMEN'S CENTER presents Beverly Robbins, author of *Crucial Moments*, leading a group discussion to examine her poetry and philosophy on October 21 at 2 p.m. Interested persons may sign-up at the Women's Center.

WOMEN'S CENTER CONFERENCE Monday, Oct. 20 from 2 to 4 p.m. campus women will focus on problem sharing, the center's function, role, and directions at a Women's Center Conference. Room TBA.

LESBIAN CAUCUS! THE WOMEN'S CENTER supports formation of a Lesbian Caucus. Sign-up and details available at the Women's Center, Fenemman Hall M114.

YOSEMITE VALLEY

The Central YMCA is offering two trips to Yosemite Valley this Fall. The first is scheduled for Oct. 24-26 and the second Nov. 21-23. For more information call 885-0460.

FOOD CO-OP

The Inner Sunset Food Co-op is students and community people organizing non-profit store. A general meeting will be Oct. 21, 3:30 p.m. at Laguna Honda School, 7th Avenue between Irving and Judah.

FACULTY READING

Professor Daniel Knapp will read Chaucer in the "Brown-Bag English Faculty Readings" series, Mon. Oct. 20, Noon to 1 p.m. in HLL 135.

GRADUATES

Graduate School Reunions visiting the campus during Fall, 1975, are listed in a bulletin which is currently available at the Placement Center, Mary Watt Hall, Room 126. Students interested in pursuing the Masters Degree and/or Ph.D. in Business, Urban Studies, or in one of the Liberal Arts areas, may make an appointment with a visiting school representative. For more information and appointments, please call Joan Vitarello at 494-1761.

Announcements

PROJECT SURVIVAL

Project Survival, a group taking political action on ecological issues, is holding weekly meetings on Thursdays at 8 p.m. Locations are variable. Contact Denise Kaskas for information at 868-1792.

NUCLEAR DEBATE

Dr. Edward Teller and Dr. John Gorman will be key speakers at the "Nuclear Information Forum" in San Luis Obispo on Oct. 17-18. More than 80 local physicians are sponsoring the debate being held at Cal Poly. For more information contact Dr. David Landers, 121 (805) 825-2485.

SPEAKER

Project Survival and Intermediate Technology are presenting E.F. Schumacher, British economist and author of "Small is Beautiful: Economics As If People Mattered" on Fri., Oct. 17, at 8:30 p.m. at the Cow Palace, San Francisco. All tickets are \$3.00 and available at usual Bay Area outlets.

CLINICS AVAILABLE

Weight Reduction Clinic Tuesday 2-3 p.m.

Vegetarian Information Clinic Tuesday 3-4 p.m.

Location: Old Student Health Service Building

Resident Hall Students Only

Weight Reduction Clinic Wednesday 2-3 p.m. & Thursday 2-3 p.m.

Weight Gain Clinic Wednesday 3-4 p.m.

Vegetarian Information Clinic Tuesday 4-5 p.m.

INFORMAL FRENCH

"Le Cercle Francais" is sponsoring informal French conversation on Wednesdays, 11-12 noon and 4-5 p.m. and Fridays, 10-11 a.m. and 2-3 p.m., in the Ecumenical House living room. All levels of conversation.

ELECTION PAY

Students needed to work on election day, Tues. Nov. 4, and possibly Dec. 11, if there is a run-off election. Hours are 6:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. The pay is \$29-\$37 dollars for the day.

Only requirement is person must be registered voter in California.

Appt. Room 115, City Hall, San Francisco.

BUSINESS

"Insurance: is there a crisis?" Insurance broker Mike Dwyer of Sinclair-Dwyer will be speaking on Wed., Oct. 22, at Noon. Check bulletin boards for place.

GAYS

Gay Rap Group meets Mondays from noon to 1:30 p.m. in the Gay Academic Union Office, Fenemman Hall 138.

ASTROLOGY

Beginning Thurs., Oct. 30, from 6:30 to 8 p.m. the Central YMCA at 120 Golden Gate Avenue will offer a four week course in Astrology. Emphasis will be upon determining the physical, emotional, mental and spiritual qualities of each individual. For further information call YMCA at 885-1460.

WRITING

A meeting will be held for all interested student and faculty to discuss the new policy in the Creative Writing Department regarding the M.A. Orals. The meeting is Thursday evening, Oct. 16, at 7 p.m. in HLL 135.



Barring the door for "self defense."

Photo-Tony Remington

White Panthers

Struggle within the law

PHOENIX

SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1975
VOLUME 1, No. 3 - FOUR PAGES

centerfold

HARD TIMES—

Vietnam refugees living on a promise



Strange voices...

strange faces

TEXT: LARRY JOHNSON

PHOTOGRAPHY: TIM PORTER

A SPECIAL CITY REPORT

Spring—the President of the United States kissing a Vietnamese orphaned baby amid the glare of a hundred camera strobe lights, promising freedom and opportunity to the thousands of refugees still to come. And at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, a frail old man in black pajamas telling the President, "All of my people thank you very much for your help and we pray for you, your family and your people."

Fall—months after arriving in this country thousands of refugees still languishing, virtually prisoners, in military camps like Fort Chaffee and Camp Pendleton, California. The promises withering and dying like the autumn leaves. Of those able through sponsors to leave the camps? Across the country the majority are unemployed and on welfare. And no where is the problem so acute as in the Bay Area.

Ninety per cent of the refugees in this area are on the welfare rolls according to recent reports. This translates to mean a lot of refugees have problems.

Le Chuong, 37, is a refugee with problems. He's unemployed and on welfare. Chuong has been in San Francisco since June 26. He taught English in Saigon for 14 years, the last five as a co-director of a popular English language high school.

Chuong lives with his wife Nga and their two children in a small two-bedroom apartment in the inner Mission district. They also care for a nephew whose mother was unable to leave Saigon before the collapse of the South Vietnamese government.

I was sponsored by a Vietnamese friend who had been living in the United States for several years. We had news of him when we were in Saigon. So just four days before the collapse of Saigon I sent my family away through a friend who worked for an airline.

I saw that the situation was getting very serious but I could not leave. Young men weren't allowed to leave Saigon. They were to stay and

UPC wants:

- smaller classes
- less red tape
- larger staff

by Lester Chang

Chancellor Glenn Dunke and the Board of Trustees have been charged with serious mismanagement of the California State University and Colleges system by the largest faculty group in California.

Warren Kessler, president of the United Professors of California (UPC) charges the trustees have been responsible for "administrative personnel abuses and violations of professional standards and civil liberties."

He said the administrative bureaucracy has grown far out of proportion and has become insensitive to faculty priorities that have a direct effect on their instructional capacities.

The move comes in response to faculty cutbacks presented in Governor Edmund G. Brown's recently approved \$530.5 million budget for the CSUC system.

In an effort to correct abuses, Kessler has asked Brown to meet with UPC representatives later this month.

the staff formula would be contingent upon the curriculum. The number of faculty teachers would be in response to the type of classes taught," he said.

Kessler claims that in 1971-72 the staff formula became very crude and faculty teachers were hired according to the "overall student-faculty ratio" and economics.

"The Trustees said themselves that they had no reason for using the existing formula except for economic reasons," Kessler said.

He says layoffs and the threat of layoffs at Bakersfield State, Cal State Hayward and Los Angeles State only hurt education and aren't necessary.

Ann Uthman, UPC representative at SF State, says the issue is not just a labor squabble over wages.

"We aren't asking for an increase in the California school budget, but a rearrangement of priorities in administrative and faculty positions," she said. "We (faculty) don't even know

Assembly committee session. K-14 employees (grade school to junior college teachers) are covered under separate collective bargaining bills.

While organizations like UPC don't have the legal opportunity to request negotiations, they can "meet and confer rights," said Lawrence Ianni, dean of Faculty Affairs.

He says although administrations of other universities may have been guilty of personnel abuses, this isn't the case at SF State.

"The administration certainly recognizes UPC's right to advocate on behalf of its members," said Ianni. "We hope, though, that the charges made by the UPC doesn't result in the administration being the scapegoat."

"I've talked to UPC's grievance coordinator and told him I would greatly appreciate any faculty members who have any problems related to their jobs to come and see me. We expect to be fair."

Policy conflict delays faculty promotions

by Kathy Saunders

Conflicts over the allocation of state funds for faculty promotions in the California State University and Colleges (CSUC) system have delayed the promotions process at SF State.

The State Department of Finance, which prepares the budget for the governor, departed from the formula previously used to determine how much promotions money would be available, said Donald Garrity, vice president of academic affairs.

The CSUC had requested approximately \$1 million, but the Finance Department trimmed the amount to \$250,000, said Boyd Horne, assistant chief of budget planning and administration for CSUC.

At question was the CSUC promotion policy in which all eligible professors are promoted.

The Finance Department favors a billet system of promotions, where higher positions would be given only a vacancies occur, said Horne.

This is "totally unprecedented as far as academic institutions are concerned," said Horne.

In response to arguments that this policy change was too difficult to implement in one year, Horne said the Finance Department finally did allocate most of the requested amount.

As a result of the budget delays, SF State instructors were not notified until late July about their promotions. The time in which dissatisfied candidate could appeal the decisions was extended to Sept. 30, said Lawrence Ianni, dean of faculty affairs.

Last year's university-wide Promotions Committee is now reviewing grievances, he said.

Normally this process is completed during the spring semester.

Thirty-eight of the 40 promotion

Continued on page 2, column 1

Faculty angry at Romberg's policy change

by Mike Hutcheson

Academic Senate members are table-pounding mad over policy changes made by President Paul F. Romberg and his failure to explain them.

At stake is control over department chairpersons, deans and administrative officers. The senate constitution requires reasons from the University president for all policy revisions.

Eric Solomon, academic senate chairperson said, "This is a matter of extreme importance, crucial to the well-being of this institution."

Hilda Lewis, elementary education professor, told the senate Tuesday that her normally docile department was up in arms over the changes. Theater Arts Department spokesperson John Martin said his usually non-militant section was shocked at Romberg's actions.

A 55-page senate policy recommendation was sent to Romberg last March. Two months later, he returned a revised version that keeps selection and review powers in the hands of the president.

Speaking for the administration, Romberg's assistant, Jon Stuebbe, said

Continued on page 3, column 1

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-Ed Hacking



Barring the door for "self defense."

Photo—Tony Remington

White Panthers

Struggle within the law

Connie Hom, 25, a recent graduate of SF State, teaches a class, *English as Second Language*, at Geary Elementary School on Cook Street.

The class is geared to give the non-English speaking students a basic knowledge of English in as short a time as possible and still allow them to remain a part of the regular school programs.

"This is done," Hom said, "to minimize the students' feelings of being 'different', and to help them to build relationships with the English speaking students."

Four hundred and twelve Indochina refugee children between the ages of 5 and 17 attending similar classes in 15 different school districts in San Francisco.

electricity—general assistance from the Department of Social Welfare. Four hundred dollars cash.

It is enough . . .

Anh-Tuyet T. Pham, a job developer for the Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement, and a Vietnamese refugee herself, expressed somewhat stronger feelings about welfare, though she is not on it.

It is a shame to us to have to take welfare. We'll take it, sure, because we must think of our families but to us, raised in the Oriental culture, it is a shame.

I cannot stress enough the fact that it is our desire to add to this country, not take anything away, to be an asset.

Some Americans will say—we, these refugees are just bad people who have sent all their money to this country, that they have robbed their own country and now they are going to

live off welfare, and it's true for some people but there are good and bad in every country. But most of the refugees came to this country seeking the freedom and opportunity which we felt we would no longer have in our own country.

Anh-Tuyet was born in Hanoi but her family moved south at the close of the French-Indo-Chinese War in 1954. She was sent to the United States for her college education, her parents scraping the money together for her air fare and her tuition, and Anh-Tuyet working part-time to support herself. She graduated from UCLA with a degree in English.

Since then she has worked for the Defense Language Institute in Monterey and for the U.S. State Department in Washington, D.C. and more recently as an administrative assistant with the State Department at the Saigon Embassy.

Anh-Tuyet quit her job with the State Department just weeks before the collapse of Saigon so she could arrange for her family and herself to come to this country as refugees.

She has been working for the Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement since it began operating in September.

The Center is the only agency in the Bay Area aimed specifically at the problems of the Southeast Asian refugees.

According to the director of the Center, Carol J. Lee, the Center is to function as a referral agency in "dealing with the normal problems of immigrants to a new country."

She sees the center as a vital agency because "the refugees were having to go to so many separate agencies for help and there was no coordination of services."

Anh-Tuyet is very hopeful about the success of the Center. She is especially proud of her work as a job developer.

It's our job to find jobs for people, to go out and knock on doors and so far I think we've done pretty well. We've had two hundred people in here looking for jobs and we've found jobs for twenty-five of them.

But it's very hard because most of the refugees were pretty well established in their own country. For example, a doctor comes to this country, forty-five years old, but his credentials aren't recognized here, so he must be taught English and re-trained. But what job can he take in the meantime? How will he be able to support himself? A doctor cannot be a busboy. And this is a problem with most of the refugees because eighty per cent of them are highly educated.

It's very important that we don't lose our heritage. Our generation will retain a lot of the culture of course, but unless we establish some sort of community cultural center what will our children or our grandchildren know?

For this, we will have to look on the other people who have come to this country, as models, especially the Japanese and the Chinese, and learn from them.

UPC wants: • smaller classes • less red tape • larger staff

by Lester Chang

Chancellor Glenn Dumke and the Board of Trustees have been charged with serious mismanagement of the California State University and Colleges system by the largest faculty group in California.

Warren Kessler, president of the United Professors of California (UPC) charges the trustees have been responsible for "administrative personnel abuses and violations of professional standards and civil liberties."

He said the administrative bureaucracy has grown far out of proportion and has become insensitive to faculty priorities that have a direct effect on their instructional capacities.

The move comes in response to faculty cutbacks presented in Governor Edmund G. Brown's recently approved \$530.5 million budget for the CSUC system.

In an effort to correct abuses, Kessler has asked Brown to meet with UPC representatives later this month.

the staff formula would be contingent upon the curriculum. The number of faculty teachers would be in response to the type of classes taught," he said.

Kessler claims that in 1971-72 the staff formula became very crude and faculty teachers were hired according to the "overall student-faculty ratio" and economics.

"The Trustees said themselves that they had no reason for using the existing formula except for economic reasons," Kessler said.

He says layoffs and the threat of layoffs at Bakersfield State, Cal State Hayward and Los Angeles State only hurt education and aren't necessary.

Ann Uthman, UPC representative at SF State, says the issue is not just a labor squabble over wages.

"We aren't asking for an increase in the California school budget, but a rearrangement of priorities in administrative and faculty positions," she said. "We (faculty) don't even know what the administration is doing."

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Ed Hacking

Assembly committee session. K-14 employees (grade school to junior college teachers) are covered under separate collective bargaining bills.

While organizations like UPC don't have the legal opportunity to request negotiations, they can "meet and confer rights," said Lawrence Ianni, dean of Faculty Affairs.

He says although administrations of other universities may have been guilty of personnel abuses, this isn't the case at SF State.

"The administration certainly recognizes UPC's right to advocate on behalf of its members," said Ianni. "We hope, though, that the charges made by the UPC doesn't result in the administration being the scapegoat."

"I've talked to UPC's grievance coordinator and told him I would greatly appreciate any faculty members who have any problems related to their jobs to come and see me. We expect to be fair."

Policy conflict delays faculty promotions

by Kathy Saunders

Conflicts over the allocation of state funds for faculty promotions in the California State University and Colleges (CSUC) system have delayed the promotions process at SF State.

The State Department of Finance, which prepares the budget for the governor, departed from the formula previously used to determine how much promotions money would be available, said Donald Garrity, vice president of academic affairs.

The CSUC had requested approximately \$1 million, but the Finance Department trimmed the amount to \$250,000, said Boyd Horne, assistant chief of budget planning and administration for CSUC.

At question was the CSUC promotion policy in which all eligible professors are promoted.

The Finance Department favors a billet system of promotions, where higher positions would be given only a vacancies occur, said Horne.

This is "totally unprecedented as far as academic institutions are concerned," said Horne.

In response to arguments that this policy change was too difficult to implement in one year, Horne said the Finance Department finally did allocate most of the requested amount.

As a result of the budget delays, SF State instructors were not notified until late July about their promotions. The time in which dissatisfied candidate could appeal the decisions was extended to Sept. 30, said Lawrence Ianni, dean of faculty affairs.

Last year's university-wide Promotions Committee is now reviewing grievances, he said.

Normally this process is completed during the spring semester.

Thirty-eight of the 40 promotion

Continued on page 2, column 1

Faculty angry at Romberg's policy change

by Mike Hutcheson

Academic Senate members are table-pounding mad over policy changes made by President Paul F. Romberg and his failure to explain them.

At stake is control over department chairpersons, deans and administrative officers. The senate constitution requires reasons from the University president for all policy revisions.

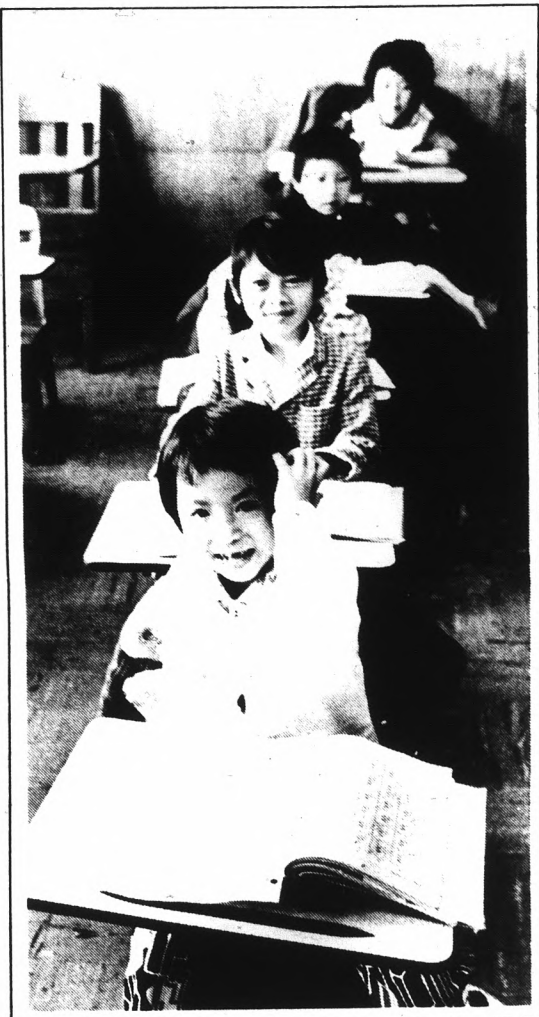
Eric Solomon, academic senate chairperson said, "This is a matter of extreme importance, crucial to the well-being of this institution."

Hilda Lewis, elementary education professor, told the senate Tuesday that her normally docile department was up in arms over the changes. Theater Arts Department spokesperson John Martin said his usually non-militant section was "shocked" at Romberg's actions.

A 55-page senate policy recommendation was sent to Romberg last March. Two months later, he returned a revised version that keeps selection and review powers in the hands of the president.

Speaking for the administration, Romberg's assistant, Jon Stuebbe, said

Continued on page 3, column 1



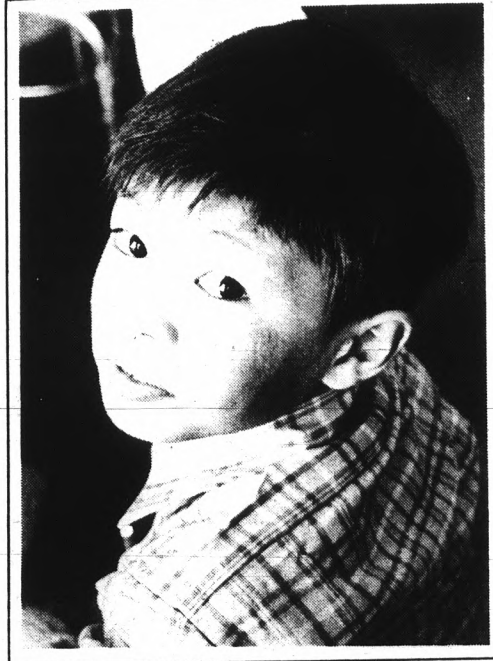
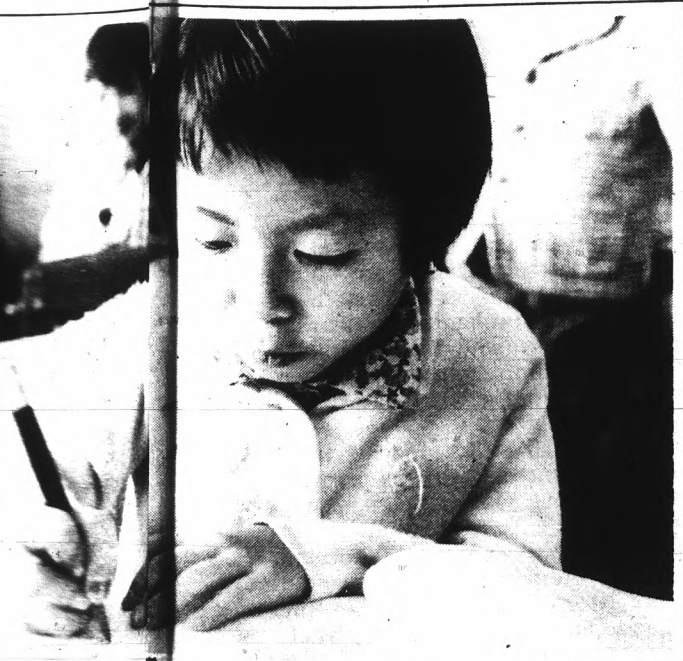
The Center workers realize that their work as a referral agency will end with the release of the last refugee from the refugee camps but they hope that the Center will evolve into a kind of community cultural center and continue serving the people.

The Center currently employs eight people—three caseworkers, two program developers, a job developer, the director and a secretary. Money for the center came from the Zellerbach Family Fund (\$25,000), the Van Loben Sels Foundation (\$15,000), and a grant from the San Francisco Mayor's Office of Manpower (\$50,000).

The Asian-American Service Institute for Assistance to Neighborhoods, ASIAN, Inc. wrote the original design and plan for the Center.

No federal government funding was sought for the founding of the Center because it was felt that normal governmental procedures to gain funding were too slow, according to Harold T. Yee, the president of ASIAN, Inc.

Both Anh-Tuyet and Le Chuong stressed that



The fight to free political prisoners

by Niels Erch

The scene is a stereotypical one in the minds of American television-watchers: Eliot Ness slaps the piece of rubber hose against his hand in a steady rhythm and tells the punk in the chair that "we have ways of making you talk". To those who, in one way or another, are familiar with some of those ways, the scene isn't the least bit entertaining.

In 1961, a group of lawyers left England on a mission to Portugal. They were to defend several prisoners being held there for political reasons. The lawyers discovered that the confessions signed by the prisoners had been extracted under severe torture. They appealed to the public to denounce the torture of prisoners throughout the world. The response they received marked the beginnings of Amnesty International.

From that initial response of about a thousand people, the membership of Amnesty International has grown to over 50,000 in more than 60 countries, with 700 members in the San Francisco area alone.

The organization has a two-fold purpose: first, to aid prisoners of conscience (that is, prisoners not being held in violation of any criminal law and not having advocated the overthrow of their government by force, but simply because of their political views) in gaining their freedom. This is done by publicizing individual cases of arrest and/or torture during imprisonment or interrogation, writing letters to government officials in the various countries concerning specific prisoners, and sending missions to the countries to monitor trials, visit the families of those in prison, and provide legal counsel if and when possible.

Secondly, AI hopes to educate the public about prison conditions throughout the world, particularly among the nations that signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights drawn up in the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948. That declaration specifically provides for freedom of thought and expression, and protection from arbitrary arrest and "cruel, inhuman or

"We're trying to make people aware of their responsibility," explained Deborah Kaufman, a volunteer at Amnesty's Sacramento Street office. "Torture is not ideological; it happens at random and it can happen anywhere. Under other circumstances somewhere else, you and I could just as easily become the people who carry out the torture."

AI tries to take as nonpolitical a stand as possible in their claims. The membership is generally broken down into "adoption" groups of around ten people each, and the groups handle the cases of three prisoners apiece. Of the three prisoners, one must be from a western block country, one from the eastern bloc and one from a third world nation. Also, none of the adoption groups are allowed to take on prisoners in its own country.

"Our ability to find out about prisoners is great," said Ginetta Sagan, one of the founders of AI in this country. "The families, the professional associates, journalists, even just ordinary citizens inform us about a person who may be a prisoner of conscience. We have a network of sympathizers helping us."

The Research Department monitors the newspapers in the countries concerned, and sends observers to sit in on trials to be sure they are conducted fairly and to interview the families and friends of the prisoners. Success is often very limited. The governments of Soviet Union have and have refused entry to those countries to monitor trials, visit the families of those in prison, and provide legal counsel if and when possible.

"The USSR, public opinion," prisoner there w that if your file

thick, they let you out. Sometimes, though, the letters just get thrown out. The military governments in South America don't care. An adoption group here has written to the government in Paraguay about a farmer named Ramirez who has been detained without a trial for ten years; so far, they've received no answers."

Everyone who works for AI is a storehouse of grisly tales. Perhaps the

best known is the testimony given before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by Fred B. Morris, a Methodist pastor who was working as a missionary and a part-time correspondent for *Time* magazine in Recife, Brazil. An article appeared in 1970

connecting the Roman Catholic Archbishop in Recife with "certain activities against the government". The government, in turn, linked Morris with the Archbishop because he was in the church (although not the same one) and he worked for *Time*.

On September 30, 1974, Morris was arrested along with a friend of his, and was taken to Army Intelligence Headquarters by four men at gunpoint.

Although it was admitted on a couple of occasions during his imprisonment that his captors knew he was innocent of any crime, Morris was subjected to two weeks of beating, being made to stand on a wet floor with electrodes attached to various parts of his body and having the

current turned on, being hung by the manacles on his hands in a seven by four foot cell for hours at a time, fed on bread and water nearly the entire time.

What happened to Morris is not uncommon. The AI office gets from five to fifteen urgent requests a week, concerning the recent arrests of people for whom that kind of torture is accepted as a foregone conclusion.

Ginetta Sagan brought Amnesty International to America three years ago. She is no stranger to the horrors of torture; during World War II, she worked in the resistance in Italy and was "held" by the Gestapo for 45 days.

"We learned at the time that it's up to the public to speak up when the government uses repressive measures against citizens. We saw how easy fear could paralyze the most well-intentioned, prompting these people to go along. They didn't want to lose their jobs, or worse, become victims."

"We helped the Jews to hide, treated them when they were sick, took care of their children. We got lists of the deported, we learned where the torture centers were and set up observation groups. We organized strikes and sabotaged military equipment. It was because of these things that I found out first-hand what the secret police meant by 'interrogation in depth'."

Mrs. Sagan was among the more fortunate; a 27 year-old physician

rights - the Soviet, the Spanish and the Indonesian.

Pickets wore gags and sat in hand-made cages while members of the consulates watched from their windows. Signs were present bearing simply the names of prisoners still being held.

The response of the consul people was predictable, for the most part. "If you want my personal opinion," said someone at the Spanish consulate, "it's all a bunch of lies; they just want an excuse to picket one place today and another tomorrow."

He said that all he had to go on was what was in the Spanish papers. He admitted that they were subject to government censorship.

The Soviet Consul-General flatly refused to comment. Regarding the demonstration he said only that "it is an American activity, not one of ours" and why not ask them about it.

Regarding charges of drugging and solitary confinement of prisoners in mental institutions, he claimed it was not within his duties to discuss that.

One member of the Indonesian consulate was somewhat more enlightening, but not much.

In response to charges of abuse of prisoners, such as being pushed into pits covered at the bottom with broken glass, receiving electric shocks and cigarette burns, he said, "In principle, that kind of thing isn't allowed, but it happens sometime on an individual basis. When the government finds out, they try to clean it



PHOTOGRAPHY: LARRY JOHNSON

Ertola: out

by Ron Shaw

"There's no glamor in being the mayor, it's just a job that requires simple hard work," said Judge John Ertola, candidate for mayor.

A native San Franciscan, Ertola graduated from Galileo High School after which he served with the Army during World War II. Following the war, Ertola started college and earned his BA in political science from Stanford in 1951 and his Doctor of Law from the University of San Francisco in 1954.

Ertola was appointed to the Board of Supervisors in 1964, filling the vacancy created by the death of his father, Dr. Charles Ertola. He became President of the Board of Supervisors in 1968 and served in that position until he was elected to the Superior Court of California in 1970. In 1968, he also served as the Northern California Chairman for Robert Kennedy's presidential campaign.

During his term in the Superior Court, Ertola served for 17 months as the Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division. It was during this period that he reduced the court's backlog of cases, winning praise from the San Francisco Bar Association for his efforts.

While serving in the criminal court Ertola gained the reputation of being a tough judge for the offender.

His plan to reduce crime in San Francisco includes putting more police in the streets, more emphasis on crime prevention and cleaning up the city's "rampant narcotic traffic."

"Seventy-five per cent of the city's crimes are narcotic related," he said. "If we get rid of this problem we'll have made serious progress in eliminating crime in San Francisco all together."

If Ertola wins the November election one of his first orders of

business will be police department commission "to closer to the people."

"Another thing is to begin laws and order to schooler or senior."

While on the came down hard "worst offender police strike. He to those officer down and negoti."

"I don't believe officer should but I do believe offenders' should out," he said.

Binding negotiations are believes future c be prevented.

In addition to on crime, Ertola tough policy o proposed program line on city en would be imposable create work pr hiring program would go proper.

"San Francisco more jobs and more talk about government pr jobs have to c sector and that employer of last Ertola said t mayor to encour to come to tl "climate" that l

One project mayor will be television indu Francisco. Poir air is 30 pr

learning the English language was one of the most important steps in solving the problems of the refugees.

The Unified School District of San Francisco is attempting to take that step through its English as a Second Language program (ESL).

Adults receive English language training through special classes at City College of San Francisco and children are taught the language in between regular classes. The children are pulled out in groups for one or two hours according to their English language ability.

Connie Hom, a recent graduate of SF State, teaches an ESL class at Geary elementary school on Cook Street.

The students in her class are grouped according to their proficiency in English so they range from six to twelve years old. They have come to San Francisco from Hong Kong, Thailand, Taiwan, Burma, Cambodia and Vietnam.

The class began with a ringing bell. The children came noisily into the classroom the way children have always entered a classroom. Only three students hung back and came quietly into the room.

These were the new students and it was their first day. They were from Vietnam.

Hom, who is Chinese spoke quietly with them for a while in Cantonese. These children also have a Chinese background and do not speak Vietnamese, only Cantonese. Her manner was open and friendly.

Soon the new students were seated with the others in a semi-circle of chairs at the front of the classroom.

"We start with the basics and I use a lot of body language, a lot of gestures, and a lot of pictures," Hom told me.

She stood in the middle of the semi-circle of students and began the class.

The Golden Gate Chapter of the American National Red Cross is in the process of organizing a program to aid Indochina refugees in their efforts to resettle in the Bay Area.

An open house for refugees was held Tuesday, September 30, at their offices at 1625 Van Ness Ave. to acquaint the newcomers with the services available in the City.

Representatives from over a dozen different social service type organizations spoke to a standing room only crowd of recent refugees, offering them a quick class on where to go for what services.

While their parents listened patiently to the assembled speakers, the children waited a little less than patiently in an adjoining office turned nursery, under the care of Red Cross volunteers.

"Today is Friday," she said, pointing to the day circled on a large calendar.

"Today is Friday," the class repeated in unison.

"October third," Hom continued.

"October third," the class repeated.

One of Hom's refugee students is Ngyuyen Van Thuan. He's eleven years old and has been in San Francisco for three months. He's been going to school here for two weeks so he knows only a few words of English. He says that he likes the school and he likes living in San Francisco.

Ngyuyen lives with his younger brother and his mother and father out on the Avenues. An older brother stayed in Vietnam because his grandmother didn't want him to leave.

In Vietnam Ngyuyen and his family had lived in Tam Hiep, a small town in Bien Hoa province, not far from Saigon.

I had to use the Vietnamese interpreter that the school district had furnished to talk with

Ngyuyen. And while we spoke Ngyuyen never looked at me. His lips began to tremble as I went on asking questions so I ended the interview and told the interpreter to thank him and let him go back with the other students.

The interpreter turned to me almost apologetically when the boy had left.

"He was very scared," he said, "strange voices and strange faces."

I nodded my agreement with the interpreter. Strange voices and strange faces.

By Unified School District figures there are over 360 refugee children in San Francisco schools who speak no English. The number of adult refugees in San Francisco who speak no English is unknown but that figure is also estimated to be in the hundreds.

Strange voices and strange faces--they're as hard to face for the adult refugees as for the children. The difference is that if you're an adult refugee you also have to face unemployment.

The Campus Volunteer Bureau is currently working to organize a core of volunteers to help the Indo-China refugees in the Bay Area.

People who speak Vietnamese or who can teach English as a second language are desperately needed according to Bob Westwood of the Bureau.

"We also need anyone who is just interested in befriending the newcomers to San Francisco and can assist in any way in helping them get adjusted to the city," Westwood said.

The need for these volunteers has arisen because of the unusually large number of refugee children in the City's

schools-360-who speak no English. Also, in many instances the sponsor program which enabled the refugee families to come here in the first place has broken down, leaving the refugees on their own with little knowledge of the city and often not even enough knowledge of the English language to ask for help.

To date about 10 or 15 students from SF State have volunteered for the program Westwood said, "but a lot more are needed to fill the need."

The Campus Volunteer Bureau is located in the Student Activities office in the old campus bookstore building next to the library. Their phone number is 469-2171.